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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

THE BLACK FLAG RAISED.

Both Armies Determined to Take no Prisoners.

General Ducrot Violates His Parole.

M. Thiers on His Way to Vienna.

RUMORED DEATH OF VON MOLTKE.

Synopsis of Bismarck's Circular.

Battle and Prussian Victory Near Paris Friday.

Calais Filled With National Guards.

All the Villages Around Metz Destroyed.

Napoleon's Recent Manifesto Said to be Bogus.

The Pope Again Beseeches King William for Peace.

Garibaldi will Not Fight for the French Republic.

Italy Demands the Death and Burial of the Pope's Temporal Power.

A Republic or Civil War in Spain.

Another German Army Forming at Freiburg.

A FAIR ELECTION GUARANTEED TO FRENCHMEN.

FRANCE.

Rumored Death of Von Moltke.

NEUFCHATEL, October 3, *via* TOURS, October 4.—It is rumored here that the body of General Von Moltke was in a lead coffin which recently passed through Toul. Von Moltke is a native of Mecklenburg.

Another Report of Von Moltke's Death.

NANTES, October 4.—It is known that a great General died recently at Rheims and it is supposed from the fact that the persons, who took care of him, were menaced with death if they divulged the secret, that it was General Von Moltke.

Of Little Account.

TOURS, October 4.—The encounter between the outposts on the Seine and the Prussians at the Bois de Villancour was not very serious. A few shells from the boats disposed of the Prussians.

Needs Confirmation.

General Burnside, in company with a couple of friends, has undertaken a voluntary mission to Paris. He arrived there on Sunday and had an interview with M. Favre. Strong hope is indulged that this visit may be the means of promoting peace, or at least of impressing upon Favre the futility of further resistance.

Patriotic Priests.

The Brittany clergy are taking an active lead in the measures for the national defense. This is also the case in good part in the South of France. The Government is thus greatly strengthened, and the disposition to respect the rights of the clergy is correspondingly renewed.

Sharp-Shooters.

From all parts of France, the accounts show that the sharp-shooters are now seriously annoying the enemy.

The Postal Service

Continues irregular and uncertain. The official journal of the Republic being forced to make an explanation, says that so much of the rolling stock of the railroads has been captured or transferred to the Northern and Eastern roads since the war commenced, that there is not enough left to run the trains regularly.

Free Rides.

An officer of the late Pontifical army has arrived here to organize a corps of free rifles:

Personal.

General Chanzy has to have command of the Fifteenth corps, now organizing here and at Bourgnes.

More Arms

The Garde Mobile received 6,000 Chessapots to-day.

Advancing.

The Prussian force, which recently crossed the Rhine near Mulhausen, has arrived at Chalnan.

Moving on Tours.

The Prussian detachment, which was yesterday driven out of Artenay, have evidently a movement on foot to attack the enemy at Tours.

Sortie at Metz.

FERRIERES, October 3, *via* BERLIN AND LONDON.—A sortie from Metz on Thursday was repulsed by Gen. Kummer, with a heavy loss to the French.

Prussian Victory on Friday.

TOURS, October 4.—Details have just been received here of a battle near Paris on the 30th ultimo. The firing was constant at the Vide Just for three hours, and then ceased suddenly. The Prussians were worsted at first, but they brought up a large force of artillery from Montlhery, when the French retreated. They were not pursued, and did not lose a man in the retreat. Many carts loaded with the Prussian wounded arrived at the village of Massey.

The Victor Noir Case.

TOURS, October 4.—It is now certain that the order recently issued by the Provisional Government for the arrest of Grandperet and Berlen was occasioned by evidence found in the private documents seized at the Tuileries that both these men were aware that the conspiracy trial at Biois was based upon evidence manufactured by the police.

Important Order.

The Prefect of Rhone at Lyons has published a proclamation in accordance with the action of the Government lately taken, conferring plenary powers on prefects. He urges more exact observance of military discipline. He also dissolves the corps of Francs Tireurs, ordering them to join the Gardes Mobile. The disobedience of this order will be punished according to military law.

Arrested.

Seloni and other chiefs of the International Society of Workmen, have been arrested at Lyons.

Immense Supplies.

TOURS, October 4.—Advices from Compiegne announce that the Prussians have entirely stripped the chateau at Thomery. The Prussians have thousands of cattle and sheep and an immense quantity of forage, obtained by requisitions upon the surrounding country.

Getting Ready.

Assurances come from Marseilles that matters there are becoming quite settled.

A Fair Type.

M. Laurier has sent a letter to the Prefects of Departments, in reference to the election, in which he says, "that, as regards the vote for members of the Constituent Assembly, what the Government desires above all else is perfect freedom in the exercise of the electoral franchise."

Rural Cowardice.

Letters from different places dwell upon the shameful cowardice of the population, who permit a few Prussians to strip them of everything. Some of the details are scarcely credible. The people, it is said, forcibly drive away the Mobiles and franc-tireurs who wish to defend them. Small parties of Prussians treat towns more harshly than the larger bodies.

The Prussians at Laforte.

ROUEN, October 4, *via* LONDON, October 4.—The Prussians are at Laforte and levy heavy contributions.

Continuous Firing

Was heard to-day on the heights of Epernay and around Rambouillet.

Serious Railway Accident.

ROUEN, October 4, *via* LONDON, October 4.—A railway accident occurred between this city and Amiens to the train filled with French troops, and fifteen were killed, fifteen mortally wounded and one hundred seriously injured.

ENGLAND.

Eugenie Visited.

LONDON, October 3.—Lord Alfred Paget, the Queen's representative, has paid a formal visit of sympathy to Eugenie.

Just So.

A great deal of indignation has been excited here by the publication of Count Von Bismarck's statement, over his own signature, charging Bell Run Russell with falsehood. The matter will not be suffered to drop here. It is understood that this method is adopted by the Prussian Government for the purpose of disavowing a number of other alleged conversations with Bismarck, heretofore published anonymously.

The United States Involved.

A correspondent at Ostend telegraphs that there is great irritation at Berlin on account of what the Prussians regard as a violation of the neutrality laws by the United States in permitting the shipment of munition from York to the French ports.

German Dilatoriness.

The result of the Prussian operations thus far in front of Paris is summarized in a special dispatch from a correspondent at Versailles, who telegraphs that there has been no important progress made in the siege up to the last of October, and it is evident that the French in Paris have fully availed themselves of the long delay in the German advance upon the capital.

Everybody Armed.

A special correspondent at Boulogne sends word from Tours that all the South of France is under arms. Great numbers of troops have arrived at Tours within the past week from Bordeaux and Marseilles. The towns on the Loire, Angers, Saumeur and Nantes are crowded with soldiers, and drilling goes on incessantly. The towns on the Rhone from Lyons to Avignon and Aries, have assumed an aspect of camps. Bourges is in the same condition. No thought of peace seems to be anywhere entertained.

An Alleged Farce.

The *World's* special correspondent telegraphs from Rome that the vote on the plebiscite was a perfect farce. There were forty-eight thousand ayes and but seventy noes. He declares that the Italian soldiers, the paid agents, with the scum of Ghetto, the Ponte and the Parione, voted aye, but that a vast number of the best citizens of Rome abstained from voting; some through fear that the change might not be permanent, and others in obedience to orders of the Papal clergy. It cannot be denied, however, that a great majority of the middle classes, lawyers, merchants and many of the nobility voted openly and ostentatiously for annexation. The city was illuminated in many parts in the night of the 2nd, particularly in Corso and in the streets leading from the Pincian to the Piazza Barberini. It was observed, also, that attempts at illumination were made in Borgo, where no vote was taken.

For Sale.

The Prince Napoleon has advertised his villa at Prangulis for sale.

Opposition to the Plebiscite.

The old Republican party of France is reported to be hostile to the plebiscite and will not vote. The rural vote will be nearly all unanimous in favor of this government.

Waiting to Hear.

Favre it is said, is awaiting an answer to his second letter to King William, before deciding how to act.

Minor Items.

Calais is filled with National Guards. Reconnoitering parties have been sent out toward Arrow.

No Notice Taken.

An American writer in the *Standard* says that the news of Prussian victories now falls dead in the United States. Even at Berlin the people are indifferent.

Repudiates.

La Situation, the Imperial organ here, repudiates relations with Rouher.

Dreadful Scenes.

LONDON, October 4.—Advices from Bitsche represent the condition of the town as distressing. Before the bombardment the mob plundered shops, and the population, taking refuge in cellars, were either suffocated or burned to death.

Another Appeal.

The Pope has made a new appeal to the King of Prussia in favor of peace.

Little Faith

Is placed in the authenticity of the long manifesto purporting to have been written by Napoleon and printed in *La Situation* here.

Arrests.

From Lyons it is stated that Nazare, the late Governor of Algiers, has been arrested for sedition and insubordination. The associates of General Cisneret have been imprisoned.

Garibaldi

Denies any intention of serving under the French Republic.

Fire.

The barracks at Rheims have been burned by accident.

Italian Unity.

LONDON, October 4.—Advices from Florence say Civita Vecchia voted 422 yeas to 15 nays on the question of annexation to Italy.

Decorated.

Chevalier Louses has been rewarded with the cross of the order of Annuncia.

Paris Easy to Capture.

Special to the Times.]

LONDON, October 4.—A correspondent writing from Paris says: Judging from present indications, I think the Prussians will walk into Paris at the first serious attack. No work constructed of stone can stand against Krupp's cannon at the range at which the besiegers, owing to their overwhelming force, can place them.

To Go Now, or to Wait?

A correspondent writing from Rome, September 29th, says it is reported that there is a division in the Cabinet of Victor Emanuel about the transfer of the seat of government to Rome, some being in favor of going there at once, while others are in favor of waiting and taking a long breath after so great a surprise of good fortune. It is probable the former will prevail. The eighteenth of October is fixed for the visit of the King to Rome.

The Exile of Rome.

It is probable General La Marmora will be appointed temporary Governor of the Roman territory. He will, of course, have the military power of making a definitive settlement with the Pope.

No More Temporal Power.

It is thought Antonelli will endeavor to smooth away the difficulties, as he will prefer a luxurious life at the Vatican to poverty in the Island of Malta. One thing is certain, the country will sanction no terms of settlement that do not involve the death and burial of the Pope's temporal power.

Appearing Again.

The Priests and Semi-Nuns again show themselves in the streets. The Pope has only once left the Vatican—to visit the hospital.

Public Schools in Rome.

Count Mellarme has arrived at Rome to take direction of the Department of Public Instruction.

The Spanish Republic.

A correspondent at Madrid, writing September 28th, says: The struggle between monarchy and republicanism here may last a few months more, but it may be taken for certain that if the Legislative obtains the powers he demands and inclines in favor of any particular candidate for the throne, he is lost. It is equally certain that if Prim assumes the Dictatorship we shall have a civil war lasting for years.

Relief for the People of Strasburg.

LONDON, October 4.—The corporation of Berlin has voted a handsome sum for the relief of the people of Strasburg. The Queen is a heavy subscriber.

A garrison has been placed in the city of Muihause.

Mission of Thiers to Russia.

Thiers says his representations to Russia were confined to the placing of the Tours Government in the most favorable light, and to showing the risks of Prussian aggrandisement. He made no proposition whatever.

The German National Party

Demand a Constituent Assembly and the reconstruction of the Confederation.

To Treat with Bazaine and Napoleon.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, October 4.—A special envoy has been dispatched to Wilhelmshohe, entrusted with a verbal message only. A strong belief prevails that the Emperor and Bazaine contemplate offering terms to Prussia. If the Prussians succeed in the escape of Bourbaki, the object was to promote such a result, in view of the difficulty of treating with the Provisional Government.

Another German Army.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, October 4.—Our correspondent at Strasburg telegraphs to-day that the paroled French officers are ordered to leave by Thursday.

The bridge over the Rhine will be available for railway trains in a fortnight.

A new army is forming near Freiburg to move against Lyons.

Russia Hostile to France and Prussia Alike.

Your special at Ostend sends word that the latest advices from Russia are equally hostile to, and almost contemptuous of both the Germans and the French.

Paris Ready to Surrender.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, October 4.—Our special correspondent at Boulogne sends word to-day that he has news from Versailles of the safe return from Paris of General Burnside and Colonel Forbes. They dined with Washburne, who is in excellent health and spirits, and will remain at his post.

200,000 in Garrison.

It is understood that the garrison of Paris now consist of 350,000 National Guards, 5,000 regulars of the line, and 300,000 Gardes Mobiles; that these regiments and battalions are drilled incessantly, and it is confidently believed in the city that the army of Paris alone will, at the instant date, be more than able to assume the offensive with success. There has been no street rioting or fighting, whatever.

The German Strength.

The whole German force now occupying the lines before Paris consists of seven army corps, numbering 280,000, besides cavalry, which will promptly bring the total up to 320,000 or 340,000.

French Gunboats.

The German works at Billancourt have been shelled by the Paris gun boats on the Seine, which were only driven off, after considerable slaughter of German troops.

AUSTRIA.

Not Anxious.

VIENNE, October 4.—The Austrian Government again disclaims anxiety about Russia's designs upon the Danubian principalities.

At Vienna.

The new American Minister to Turkey, Mevlah, is making a short sojourn in Vienna on his way to Constantinople.

The Belgian Bishops

Unite in a protest against the recent events at Rome.

PRUSSIA.

Circular from Bismarck.

BERLIN, October 4.—The following is a more extended synopsis of the circular recently issued by Count Bismarck to the representatives of other countries in Berlin, mention of which has already been made. In his circular Bismarck admits that Favre's representation of what passed at the interview may not have been intentionally wrong, because the conversation was long and many propositions were proposed and discussed. Bismarck did say that a new Moselle district, to be certainly protected and including the arrondissements of Sarbrueck, Chateau Salines, Saargemund, Metz and Thionville, would be demanded by Prussia, but he took pains to say that this might not be all the territory exacted. Favre said that Strasburg was the key of the house, not explaining which house, German or French. Favre, in a previous correspondence, had said he was willing to pay as the price of peace all the money France had, but he refused to listen to any territorial surrender. He added that if such a cession was an indispensible requirement of Prussia, negotiation was useless, as it involved France in dishonor. Bismarck replied to him that they were terms such as France had forced on Italy and exacted from Germany, even without a previous war, and that the honor of France was not keener than other people's. Favre declined to recognize precedents or to see how little the honor of France was concerned with the preservation of the territorial thetts of Louis XIV., or of the republic, or of the first Empire. The question of an armistice was the one one discussed at Ferrieres. The statement, therefore, that "I had refused an armistice at the preceding interviews, is false."

It was agreed at the Ferrieres meeting that an armistice would be possible if France would give Prussia guarantees against delay, and against destroying the advantages of positions she had carried in the war. Those guarantees include the retention of the fortresses on lines of communication and the handing over of the fortifications of Paris pending the negotiations, or else a commanding post near the city. It would have been impossible for Prussia to allow Paris free intercourse with the country, as the city might thus have received supplies and reinforcements. Favre refused these terms, yet promised to consult his colleagues in the government at Paris.

The programme at the carried back and submitted, included an armistice of fifteen or twenty days to permit the meeting of the Constituent Assembly, the maintenance of military status before Paris, the continuance of hostilities under certain limitations and the surrender of Strasburg, Toul and Bitsch. The refusal of these terms must convince mankind that the French government believed their acceptance would produce a peace, but one which was not desired by them.

All to be Killed.

BERLIN, October 3.—The Parisians, having ordered that no Prussian prisoners are to be taken because they help to consume the stores of food in Paris, the Prussian commanders have also been directed to make no prisoners.

All Destroyed.

All the villages around Metz have been destroyed by the late commanding General.

The Baltic Sea.

The navigation of the Baltic will doubtless be safe before the German steamers now about starting from America can arrive.

The Siege.

TOURS, October 4—An encounter recently occurred between a French reconnoitering party and the enemy, at Mont a Farm north of Paris; result in favor of the French. The commanders of Fort Mintronge and D'Jory, on the north of Paris, reports that on the 28th ultimo, large masses of Prussians were passing to the west, toward Versailles. On the 29th ultimo no Prussians were visible from the tower of Vincennes. There are 1,500 Prussians at Pithiviers.

Not from Napoleon.

LONDON, October 4.—The manifesto purporting to have been written by the Emperor at Wilhelmshohe, on the 26th ultimo, and published here to-day in a morning paper, is unquestionably bogus.

Paris Items.

Paris letters received to-day say that Prussian shells are falling in Point. The bombardment of the city from the west is imminent. The books of the great libraries have been removed to the cellars, all the windows have been filled with bags of sand, and watchmen have been stationed on Notre Dame to look out for fires.

DENMARK.

Danish Independence.

COPENHAGEN, October 4.—The tone of the speech of the King of Denmark, at the opening of Parliament to-day, was conciliatory. He hoped that the settlement of the question now at issue with Prussia will insure Danish independence, and the permanency of future good relations with her mighty southern neighbors.

BELGIUM.

Serious Charges.

BRUSSELS, October 4.—The Prussians assert that General Ducrot, who now commands a division in the French garrison of Paris, has been guilty of a flagrant violation of his parole, given at Sedan, not to indulge in hostilities against Prussia during the war; also, that he fled to Paris after his capitulation, constituting two distinct violations of his oath,

Opposing Annexation.

Special to the World.]

OSTEND, October 4.—The Frankfort *Gazette* publishing a series of articles by Herr Carl Vogt, the famous German exile, opposing the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine. Herr Vogt protests even against the annexation of such places as Metz and Strasburg.

Frenchmen Defending Their Homes

Belgian papers are filled with accounts of attacks made on scattered German outposts by the peasantry. In St. Digier a detachment of German troops fired on many citizens and wounded. A strong force was sent to levy a fine of five hundred thousand francs for the offense, but the Mayor invited the officer commanding to dine in the town, saying that he neither dared nor would execute any such order.

ITALY.

No Surprise.

Special to the Herald.]

ROME, October 3.—The vote for the plebiscite has not created surprise, as the Prince Barberese, leader of the Conservatives, and many prominent priests were previously earnest adherents of Italian supremacy. The knotty point is what is to be done with the Pope.

The Leonine City

Is now agitated. Castle St. Angelo, comprised in the District, is filled with Italian troops, so that the occupation of the Leonine City has in fact commenced.

The Pope's Situation.

In a few days Pio Nono will no doubt be seen driving about as usual with his escort of Italian Lancers as escort, instead of the Papal Dragoons.

There is no fear of the Pope undertaking flight to a foreign country. He is perfectly impatient at his confinement in the Vatican during fine weather. The respectful appearance of the Italian soldiers, when they visit the churches and Vatican, encourages the Pope in the idea of emerging to get a closer view of the invaders. The weather is magnificent. Thousands of visitors are arriving daily.

RUSSIA.

Returning.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 4.—M. Thiers left here yesterday for Vienna.

Remington Breech-loaders Better than the Chassepot and Needle Gun.

CHICAGO, October 4.—Letters have been received from General Sheridan, who is still at Prussian headquarters. He has witnessed all the battles from the beginning of the war, and was present at the surrender of Napoleon. General Sheridan reports the Prussian army well organized and equipped, but expresses the positive opinion that our Remington and Prussian soldiers are equal to our own in point of intelligence, skill and arms. Our Remington Breech-loader is far superior to either the chassepot or needle gun. He will remain at Prussian headquarters, probably, until the close of the siege of Paris.

Arms and Ammunition for France.

NEW YORK, October 4.—The steamer Lafayette de Paris has two hundred thousand rifles, three and a half million cartridges and other war material on board. She sailed at sundown.

CLEVELAND.

The First Northern Ohio Fair—A Grand Affair—Pittsburgh Well Represented.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CLEVELAND, O., October 4, 1870.

The Northern Ohio Fair, the first exhibition of the Association, is now in progress. It is an organized association, embracing the management the best men in the State. The grounds, buildings, stalls, sheds and everything pertaining to a first class mechanical and agricultural and stock fair are unexcelled. The entries reach near four thousand. There are a number of first class horses from Buffalo, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago. The trials of speed promise to be more exciting than anything heretofore in this State. The premiums are liberal for all mechanical inventions, implements and conveniences. The stalls and buildings for all articles are well filled. Pittsburgh is conspicuous in iron, steel and glass. The weather, which has been unsteady, promises to be fair to-morrow. The admirable arrangements of Wm. Stewart, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, have brought thousands without confusion. W.

Ohio River at Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, October 4, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Mountain Boy at 8 A. M.; Ozark at 8 A. M., and Nightingale at 11:30 A. M. The America is due up to-night. The river has raised two feet in the last twenty-four hours and is still rising; cloudy and cool. H.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

TROOPS ORDERED TO ALABAMA

Trouble Expected in that State—Democratic Political Prospects Becoming Poorer Everywhere—A New English Steamer Line Wanting to Carry the Mails—Several New Postal Treaties Approved—Dr. Ray's Successor and Other Illinois Appointments—No Deduction for Leaves of Absence.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 4, 1870.

Illinois Appointments.

Among to-day's appointments by the President was that of L. D. Ingersoll, Local Customs Appraiser at Chicago, vice Dr. C. H. Ray, deceased. William H. Barlow, it is said, has been nominated by Commissioner Delano for Assessor of the Eleventh district of Illinois, in place of Jonathan Briggs, resigned, and that his commission will be signed to-morrow.

Trouble in Alabama.

The condition of Alabama has created grave measures there for some time, and it was the subject of consideration in the Cabinet to-day. As the result of which the President has issued an order directing that the State be constituted a separate Military District of the Department of the South, under command of General P. W. Crawford. Ten additional companies of cavalry are ordered into the State. General Crawford left for Montgomery to night, accompanied by Senator Warner, who is also on the canvass in the State.

The Political Prospects Good.

Senator Warner has been successful in raising considerable money for campaign purposes, and reports the political prospects in the State as encouraging.

New English Mail Line.

The Postmaster General to-day received a visit from Mr. Sparks, agent of the Oceanic Steamship Company, who wishes to contract for carrying our foreign mails. This is a new English company, now building six first-class swift five thousand ton iron steamers on the Clyde. The first of these is already launched, and will be here in about six weeks, to commence the trips, and the rest will be put on the line as soon as finished, with the expectation of being able to make regular weekly trips from mid-June. Mr. Sparks says they expect to go across inside of nine days. The Postmaster General will make a contract with the company, must join with France in exacting full reparation for these outrages, and fresh security. It is believed that Mr. Fish will with the Western powers in this matter.

The Markets.

LONDON, October 4.—Consols 92⅞@92⅞. Bonds quiet and steady: 5-20s '62, 91; do '65, 90⅝; do '67, 92⅛; 10-40s, steady; Erie 18; Illinois, 118⅝; Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, October 4.—Cotton steady; uplands, at 9½; Orleans, 9¾.

Wheat—California 10s 8½d; red winter 8s 2½@8s 3d; spring, 8s 2d.

Flour 27s. Corn 28s 3d@28s 6d.

PARIS, October 4.—Lard 72¾@73. Cheese 63s. Cumberland middlings 55s. Short rib middles 62s. Naval stores quiet.

ANTWERP, October 4.—Petroleum closed quiet at 52@53⅞ francs.

LONDON, October 4, Evening.—Bonds closed firmer at 93@93½.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 4, 1870.

YELLOW FEVER.

Further developments about the ravages of yellow fever in the lower wards, submarine are published to-day. A soldier stopping at 125 Clinton street died with the disease on Saturday. Other cases are believed to be in the city. Governor's Island, a plague spot, is completely quarantined, and all communication with it, except through the Health Officer, is cut off. The Board of Health held a secret meeting yesterday. Dr. Delafield and others were present at the meeting. At a meeting of the quarantine commissioners, this afternoon, the health officer reported that seven cases had arrived since last week with yellow fever, two of which, Smith, Leslie, and Mrs. Smith, died. great care to prevent the further introduction of the disease into the city. Last night Dr. Delafield visited vessels exciting quarantine.

QUARTER OF A MILLION.

The case of the New York Guano Company versus a lighter, in the Brooklyn Police Court, for two tons of guano valued at $250,000, commenced today, but was not concluded.

WORTHY OF IT.

A complimentary dinner was given to James Ashbury, the English yachtsman and owner of the Cambria, last evening, by the New York Yacht Club.

TICKET SPECULATORS SUPPRESSED.

There being a proposition before the Board of Aldermen to license theatrical ticket speculators, a remonstrance was yesterday introduced by Augustin Daly, Lester Wallack and the proprietors of seven of the principal metropolitan theaters against the proposed ordinance, on the ground of special legislation, and as injurious to their business and a nuisance to the public. It is expected this remonstrance will prevail.

COUNTERFEITER BAILED

C. Holger, an alleged counterfeiter, gave bail in the sum of $10,000 to-day.

WILL DIE.

Joseph Richards, injured by an explosion of light gas last night, will die. He sat fire to it in order to burn his goods, which had been seized by creditors.

AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.

The American Board of Missions began its sixty-first annual meeting in Brooklyn this afternoon. Dr. Treadwell is presiding in the chair. The attendance was large. Secretary Treat read a report on the home department, stating that eight corporate members died last year; eighteen honorary members, by right receipts, seventeen have also returned to the field of labor after short visits home; the older branch of the Board received $17,000 during the year; donations during the year have fallen off $40,780 below the year previous. The Treasurer's statement shows the income from all sources for the year to be $350,000, and the year began with a debt of $5,000 and closed with a debt of $22,311. Rev. Alexander Clark read a report on the annual meeting of the missionary labor in Turkey in Asia, Hindostan and Madagascar and the Sandwich Islands. The native laborers in the good work were 1,000, of whom 110 are pastors and the remainder training for the ministry. There are a number of single ladies in the missions, forty having charge of twenty boarding houses for native girls. During the year 1,580 members were added to the churches, professing the faith. Native pastors have increased from 106 to 119. The fifth Hawaiin support their own missions. Rev. Dr. Anderson read a brief notice of the progress made among the Americans in Turkey. The missions have been reinforced, till the land, wear civilized dress and have their schools and thirty Indian teachers. In 1820 but ten Scholars professed faith; since then 600 have been converted. The state of Mission in Asia Minor is depressing. There are 18 Missions, 149 laborers, 238 Churches, 25,000 Church members, and 3,000 pupils in the Mission schools. Hon. A. C. Bart, Rev. Wm. Hyde and Dr. C. P. Burnham spoke on the situation of Turkey. Rev. Drs. Storrs, Wood, Carlisle, Bushe and U. S. Kendall, with a grand array of clergymen, Judge Strong, Dr. Adams, S. Cheever and Hon. H. R. Havens, as Business Committee, are receiving what was taken, when Rev. Dr. Stearns preached at the Church of the Pilgrims.

ARRIVED.

The Java, from Liverpool, has arrived.

IMPORTANT TEST QUESTION.

District Attorney Pierrepont has come suit in behalf of the Government at the present term of the United States District Court against Jay Cooke & Co., and Vermilye & Co., bankers, for the recovery of a slight thousand dollars, the amount of seven-thirty bonds sold the Government by these firms in 1868, and which prove to be counterfeit. Several thousand dollars of the same kind of notes were also purchased by these bankers from other bankers, and the present suits are intended to test the question whether bankers are responsible for the restitution of money obtained from counterfeits.

CONNECTICUT.

Town Elections—Republicans Triumphant as Usual.

HARTFORD, October 4.—Returns from 138 of 163 towns in Connecticut show that there are sixty-six towns which the town officers are Republican; thirty-nine where all are Democratic; there are ten towns with Republican majorities, and seven Democratic majorities. In the Board of Registration of Electors in twelve towns it is said the Board is equally divided. The changes from last year are about equal.

THE DELUGE SUBSIDING.

It Still Rages About Harper's Ferry, but Trains in Southern Virginia are Running.

GREENWOOD, VA., October 4—Trains commenced running to-day between Richmond and Staunton.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4.—A private dispatch states that the water at Harper's Ferry has again been said a much higher mark than ever before during the present freshets.

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING.—It takes the capacities of the Oregon brewery to the utmost to supply the demand made upon it for Beer, Pandora & Co.'s cream ale.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, October 4.—Cattle opened with a shade feeling at last part of holders over day's light receipts, being but 118 cars against 284 the same day last week. Sales reported were 1,000 head, against 2,000 to 2,500 done sales to) head only, on account of the unfavorable advices from the east. Indiana steers averaging 1,063 lbs sold at $5 75, 1,140 lb. 1,195 lbs at $5 90; one lot of Illinois steers averaging 1,200 lbs sold at $6 10@6 20; a small bunch of (21) Michigan averaging 877 lbs, sold at $4 75. Sheep—holders are asking a slight advance, but the market opens weak. Receipts, 1,000 head; sold at $4 50. Hogs are looking up, and the market, though quiet, is firmer than at the close on Friday.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, October 4.—Beef cattle—receipts 937 head; trade quiet; sales extra at $6 12@6 25; first quality $5 62@5 75; second quality $5 00@5 50; third quality $4 00@4 50. Sheep and lambs—receipts 13,238 head; sales in lots at $2 50@7 00 each; extra at 6@6½. Veal calves 8@13c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 4.—The dry goods market the past five days has been exceedingly dull, with but few changes. Ellerton D 44 brown sheetings are reduced from 12 to 11½c; also, Pemberton Crown cotton flannels from 16 to 15½c.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The Opening Exercises—Eloquent Address by Hon. George H. Pendleton—Ohio Delegates Appointed.

CINCINNATI, October 4.—The Southern Commercial Convention assembled this morning at ten o'clock in Pike's Hall. The Hall has been tastefully adorned with festoons of evergreen, hung on the front of the galleries, as well as around the entrance and through the stairway. The United States coat of arms, with the name of the State on each, are placed in the front galleries. About one hundred and fifty delegates were present at the opening. The Convention was called to order by R. M. Bishop, Vice President for Ohio of the Louisville Convention, and prayer was offered by Rev. J. L. Robertson. Theodore Cook, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, then introduced Governor George F. Davis, who welcomed the delegates to the city. Hon. George H. Pendleton was then introduced and made the reception address. He said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—My fellow citizens have done me infinite honor today. The civic authorities, the commercial authorities, the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, and the people generally have commissioned me to speak to you in their behalf. They have commanded me to give you a most fraternal greeting They have commanded me to say with sincerity and warmth, for which I find no fitting words, that you are their honored and most welcome guests. They have commanded me to say that they appreciate and honor your presence here, and that they desire to recognize it by every act, courtesy and attentive and affectionate hospitality. These annually recurring meetings, this concourse of representative men, these delegations from every State, city, Chamber of Commerce and combination business men from the Hudson to the Rio Grande, these earnest, thoughtful and learned debates by the friends of every industrial interest and the advocates of every growing enterprise from the Alleghenies to the Rocky Mountains, attest the dignity of this Convention, and the magnitude of the questions submitted for its consideration. Your predecessors, who met at Norfolk, Virginia, in 1858, were few in numbers, and the chief subject of their consideration was the ocean trade of the great Atlantic cities with Europe. Your numbers already reach many hundreds and your debates will touch upon the Furth of material development, every phase of intelligent industry, every facility of commercial intercourse, every plan of finance and taxation, every encouragement of immigration, and every question of government economy. It must be so. This Convention meets to consult and advance the interests of the great Mississippi Valley. I say this is no selfish or sectional cause. I say it is no narrow spirit, I would limit your duties and your influence to no local lines. The interests of the Mississippi Valley are the interests of the whole country. The well being of other portions of the country. Its development is their growth; its prosperity their wealth, and when the hand of industry touches into life any dormant elemental power which nature has lodged in the fields, the mines, the rivers, they grow by its dexterity and move under its impulsion.

The Mississippi Valley—the very name calls up a vision of transcendent grandeur; mountains filled with ores, valleys lashed with coal, coal like prairies carpeted with the most brilliant flowers and redolent with the most delicate perfumes, lands generous in wheat, corn and barley, lands teeming with cotton, rice and sugar, and the snow-clad heads of the mountains shading into the dusky yellow of the parched South, the freezing blasts of Canada into the genial breezes in the warm embrace of the Gulf stream of Florida. It stretches from central Pennsylvania to the western boundary of Kansas; from the Lake of the Woods to the Gulf of Mexico. Its mines are productive, its forests are shantiless, its skies are cloudless, its mates healthful. God has given to it every element and every attribute of wealth, and through its whole length the great rivers, made of the confluent waters of every spring and rivulet, from the highest ridge to the deepest ravine, bring ceaseless floods from the frozen regions of the Arctic zone to the golden orange groves. Cheap lands and cheap labor are the means to secure its future. Ere long a hundred millions of people will dwell in its valleys. They will till its soil, work its fruitful mines, manufacture its timber into ships, and its wheat and cotton into co-operation with every appliance of art, and use both with every device of industry to the highest and most profitable use. Industry in the development of its unrivalled resources. They will be an active, enterprising, self-reliant and judicious people. They will not submit to factious legislation for the benefit of any section. They will require unrestricted communication with the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi river. The people of New Jersey; the third by Philip Klein, of New York; the fourth by Philo Jacoby, of San Francisco, and the fifth by Dominick Pane, of Louisiana, all of whom are Democrats. The race was a most interesting one from the fact that the three first horses were entered by Democrats, and the two last by Republicans. The first heat was won by Jacoby, Pane second, Klein third, Pane fourth, Jacoby fifth. The second heat was won by Pane, Jacoby second, Klein third, Pane fourth, Jacoby fifth. The third heat was won by Pane, Jacoby second, Klein third, Pane fourth, Jacoby fifth. The fourth heat was won by Pane, Jacoby second, Klein third, Pane fourth, Jacoby fifth. The fifth heat was won by Pane, Jacoby second, Klein third, Pane fourth, Jacoby fifth. The sixth heat was won by Pane, Jacoby second, Klein third, Pane fourth, Jacoby fifth. The seventh heat was won by Pane, Jacoby second, Klein third, Pane fourth, Jacoby fifth. The eighth heat was won by Pane, Jacoby second, Klein third, Pane fourth, Jacoby fifth. The ninth heat was won by Pane, Jacoby second, Klein third, Pane fourth, Jacoby fifth. The tenth heat was won by Pane, Jacoby second, Klein third, Pane fourth, Jacoby fifth. The eleventh heat was won by Pane, Jacoby second, Klein third, Pane fourth, Jacoby fifth. The twelfth heat was won by Pane, Jacoby second, Klein third, Pane fourth, Jacoby fifth. The thirteenth heat was won by Pane, Jacoby second, Klein third, Pane fourth, Jacoby fifth. The fourteenth heat was won by Pane, Jacoby second, Klein third, Pane fourth, Jacoby fifth. The fifteenth heat was won by Pane, Jacoby second, Klein third, Pane fourth, Jacoby fifth. The sixteenth heat was won by Pane, Jacoby second, Klein third, Pane fourth, Jacoby fifth. The seventeenth heat was won by Pane, Jacoby second, Klein third, Pane fourth, Jacoby fifth. The eighteenth heat was won by Pane, Jacoby second, Klein third, Pane fourth, Jacoby fifth. The nineteenth heat was won by Pane, Jacoby second, Klein third, Pane fourth, Jacoby fifth. The twentieth heat was won by Pane, Jacoby second, Klein third, Pane fourth, Jacoby fifth. The twenty-first heat was won by Pane, Jacoby second, Klein third, Pane fourth, Jacoby fifth. The twenty-second heat was won by Pane, Jacoby second, Klein third, Pane fourth, Jacoby fifth. The twenty-third heat was won by Pane, Jacoby second, Klein third, Pane fourth, Jaco

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIII DISTRICT,
EBENEZER McJUNKIN, Butler county.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
SIMON DRUM, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

WHAT has become of the NEGLEY–COMMERCIAL libel case the reader will learn from the report of the preliminary hearing in Alderman McMASTER's Court yesterday. The story is briefly told,—the prosecutor did not appear, and the defendants were discharged, with costs on the prosecutor.

THE Reformers are asking only the exercise of the conscientious judgment of the voters of Allegheny county, and urge that if voters only will act according to that standard, the general welfare will always be safe. On men and principles as they are involved in this contest we ask voters—Republicans especially—to determine their action by this rule. And why should there be any other? If any other is to prevail, then surely are we in the downward course, and the predictions of doubters concerning self-government will come true.

DOWN to the present moment the only argument which has been invented against the Reform ticket is that it is not "Regular." That reform is urgently needed is not denied. That the election of the ticket will not contribute materially to this end, no one pretends. That it will strengthen the Republican party to work out the reforms so generally demanded, cannot be disputed. Then, why oppose the Reform ticket? Simply and solely because in its success the cliques would lose their power and the imperialism of the rings be broken forever. If Republicans desire its continued supremacy let them by all means vote and work for "Regular" ticket. If on maturely considering the matter they conclude that it will be for the good of the public, morally and politically, to keep the Rings in power, let them work manfully to this end. But if in their consciences they feel that a change is needed, that this is a favorable opportunity to effect it, let them say this by depositing their votes for the whole Reform ticket.

ELSEWHERE we have shown how the contest for Congressman is between FREW and HOPKINS, and how easy it is to elect FREW if all who would beat HOPKINS only do their duty. The figures are very instructive. They show how NEGLEY really is third in the race, how the contest is actually between FREW and HOPKINS, with the election of FREW a perfectly easy matter. Now we put it to the Republicans of the district: which will you have, FREW or HOPKINS? We will not insult you by asking if you desire the election of a Republican to Congress. But we do demand that you exercise reason, and not stick to NEGLEY after all hope for him has vanished, unless you really prefer HOPKINS to FREW. If you do, then you should do your best for NEGLEY, unless, to do more effective work, you go squarely over to HOPKINS. We ask only that Republicans should reflect on the situation, give due thought to facts and let a conscientious judgment determine their action.

ALEXANDER GORDON FOR SENATOR.

While the Reform ticket, from top to bottom, is all good, we feel like saying, and with perfect confidence—and the remark will be promptly indorsed by the entire community—that among all the names on that or any other ticket, there is no candidate more worthy of support than ALEXANDER GORDON. As State Senator he would honor the county that sent him. In his hands all our interests would be safe. Above reproach as a citizen, as a legislator he would be equally above every corrupting influence. Intelligent and thorough as a business man and prompt in the performance of every duty as a member of society, he would be equally capable and efficient in the performance of every duty as State Senator. It would be difficult to name another on whom high responsibilities could be more safely cast. Widely known and respected for his sterling worth and sound abilities, Mr. GORDON should receive the active support of all classes. When our Legislative halls are filled with men like him, scandals about corruption will cease and the public interest will be safe. To the whole public, therefore, we bring the name of ALEXANDER GORDON conspicuously forward for Senator, and, from a community which knows him so well and favorably, ask a hearty and successful support.

PLAIN FACTS FOR THINKING MEN.

To those who are at all conversant with the political aspect of affairs in this Congressional District, we need not say that NEGLEY *cannot be elected*. This is a foregone conclusion among the best informed of that gentleman's friends and adherents, but he cannot be persuaded to withdraw. He has been made to believe that if he cannot be elected, he can at least defeat the Reform candidate by remaining in the field. This is the teaching of the "organ" which all along has pretended that the contest lies between NEGLEY and HOPKINS, and not between FREW and HOPKINS. The indications are so clearly the reverse of this, that even NEGLEY's own friends and neighbors count him virtually out of the field. There is scarcely anything more certain than this—*that either Major Frew or Mr. Hopkins will be our next Congressman.* In this aspect of the case, what is the duty of Republicans? Let us see.

Why was General NEGLEY renominated? Was it on account of his honesty, his capability, and his fidelity to the public interests of his district? Was it because of his private worth and high social and moral standing? We would like to hear every candid reader answer these questions for himself, because we feel convinced that each would give them an emphatic *"No! no!"* General NEGLEY was renominated, first, because there has grown up among the "party managers" an absurd notion that a Congressman must be returned at least once. "He is entitled to a renomination by courtesy," is the language of the party leaders. This is the rule—the *custom* which has crept into our political code—and there never was a more flagrant attempt to enforce it. "Courtesy," forsooth! A notoriously incompetent, inefficient and unfaithful representative must be held in power, in defiance of public sentiment, out of that "courtesy" which political wire-workers hold to be due by "the party" to those who subserve *their* purposes! What did the Republican party owe to General NEGLEY, more than to Major FREW, before his first nomination? What obligation was there on the party to take him as a candidate at all? Would he ever have been voluntarily selected, as Major FREW has been? How long would he have remained in private life, had he not for years persistently, perseveringly, and pertinaciously bored and begged for the office? If he had waited until the people called him, he never would have engineered a subsidy bill in Congress. The people of Allegheny county would never have sought him out for a lawmaker in the councils of the nation, but permitted him to rest solely upon his military laurels. As he simply thrust himself upon the people, it is the baldest absurdity to talk about the "courtesy of a renomination."

In the second place, he is sought to be held in power because he has obtained positions for a few party leaders, who, running the party in their own interest, are willing to sacrifice everything rather than jeopardize their own fat salaries, and the drippings which fall into the pans of their hangers-on. This is the whole secret of the "organ" tones—tenor, treble and bass—which are daily piped for NEGLEY. It is not the party, but the "party hacks," that are so deeply concerned in his re-election.

Now, since NEGLEY is wholly without claim upon the party, and since he has proven himself unfit to serve it, what excuse can any sincere Republican offer for voting for him? He has shown, by his conduct while in Congress, that he cares more for NEGLEY than he does for the Republican party; that he is more solicitous about grand Oriental navigation schemes than he is about the navigation of the Ohio river, and that the tariff on Federal offices concerns him more than the tariff on coal or iron. In a word, he wants to *use* the Republican party, and the managers, who now claim to be "the party," want to *use him.* The thinking, substantial, responsible, earnest, personally disinterested members of the party do not want to *use* him, and are determined that he shall no longer *use them.* They have selected another man, who will serve them, and not serve himself. They have chosen Major FREW; selected him voluntarily, and without solicitation on his part, and they not only have the numerical strength, but the moral courage to elect him.

To those, therefore, who cling to NEGLEY, not because they think him either capable or trustworthy, but because they believe he has the best chance against HOPKINS, we say in all earnestness and candor—*pause and reflect.* Two years ago, NEGLEY's majority was only 4,479, over a very unpopular opponent, Mr. BURTT. Last year Mr. DICKEY polled in this district 6,604 votes, and Mr. FREW will do very badly if he does not very largely increase this vote. We produce these figures to show that while NEGLEY has not the shadow of a chance, FREW's election is reasonably certain. At all events, those Republicans who are fearful of the success of HOPKINS, can most surely avert that result by voting for FREW. To support NEGLEY now is only assisting HOPKINS. Within the last fortnight hundreds of voters have deserted NEGLEY as they would leave a sinking ship, and if we would have a Republican Representative in the next Congress, we must vote for Major FREW.

FREW OR HOPKINS?

In the Twenty-second Congressional District last fall a state of things existed on Commissioner similar to that on Congressman now. The vote stood: DICKEY, Independent, 6,604; BOSTWICK, Regular Republican, 6,302; McGEE, Democrat, 7,786. The contest then was between DICKEY, the Independent candidate, and McGEE, the Democrat, just as it is now between FREW and HOPKINS, with this exception: FREW *is much stronger than was* DICKEY. BOSTWICK, the Regular Republican candidate, was supported by the entire Republican press; DICKEY had no such support, and the organization which gave him three hundred more votes than BOSTWICK was a great deal less thorough and comprehensive than that which supports FREW. No man with his eyes and ears open need be told that the influences among Republicans opposing NEGLEY are more powerful than those that combatted BOSTWICK; that the division is deeper and broader now than it was then, or that FREW's vote will be larger than was DICKEY's, who beat BOSTWICK 300, and lacked only 1,484 votes of an election over McGEE. Nothing was more easy than to elect DICKEY, in spite of everything that the friends of BOSTWICK and McGEE could do (unless they united), if his supporters had only known their strength or put forth an additional effort.

Hence we say that NEGLEY is third, as BOSTWICK was in the race; that the contest is squarely between FREW and HOPKINS, and that FREW's election is not only possible, but probable; nay, absolutely certain if Republicans who prefer him to HOPKINS (and who does not?) do their duty. The question last fall was between DICKEY, the Independent candidate, and McGEE, the Democratic candidate. But Republicans did not know it. Had they known it, DICKEY, beyond any kind of doubt, would have been elected over his Democratic opponent by a large vote. It was because hundreds and thousands of Republicans adhered to BOSTWICK, though not liking him, that McGEE was elected. When the election was over, they saw the mistake they had made. The question to-day is, are Republicans, with their eyes and ears open, going to make a similar mistake on Congressmen, and elect HOPKINS?

"HONEST JOHN"—EQUIVOCAL COMPLIMENT.

Negley Opposed to an Increase of Representation for Allegheny.

The Managers' Committee, on the principle, no doubt, that the smallest favors are thankfully received, "have found it expedient" in their extremity to appeal to the Hon. JOHN COVODE for an indorsement of their candidate for Congress, and he responds by the statement that Gen. NEGLEY is "always in his seat and on the alert to protect the interests of his people," and that "we are under as much obligation to him as to any one member for his effort in successfully resisting a premature increase of representation in the House under the census now being taken, which increase would have been almost entire in the interests of Free Traders, and have overborne our band of Protectionists, already opposing heavy numerical odds."

Thereupon, we would like to know from Mr. COVODE how it happened that Mr. NEGLEY was wanting when the law was enacted authorizing importation direct to the cities of the interior and West, without any mention of so important a point as Pittsburgh?

We now learn, for the first time however, that *the General objected to the allowance of two members of Congress to this County,* as we should have had, if the Ho use had not objected to an increase to *three hundred,* which would have been even then less than one-half the number of the British Parliament; and the Managers' Committee agrees with him that *one member and a fraction* is quite enough for us. Is this because we are favored with such a giant as NEGLEY, or because with such specimens as him it is of very little consequence whether we have any representation at all?

But what does "Honest JOHN" mean by the suggestion that the increase would have been "almost entire in the interests of Free Trade?" We had always supposed that the new apportionment was a necessity under the Constitution, and that it must be equal and uniform, so that whether the ratio is more or less could make no difference in the comparative strength of these interests.

Will the Committee do us the favor of calling on their new auxiliary for an explanation? We can hardly ask *them* to attend to it personally when they are so deeply absorbed in the profound arithmetical problem of "collating the returns." If they survive that effort the country can scarcely expect anything more from *them.* But perhaps the General would have no objection to spread himself once more before the election. We long to hear from him again. If not willity himself" it cannot be deemed that, like old JACK FALSTAFF "he is the cause of wit in others."

On the first day of this month the National Debt was $14,186,773 less than it was one month before; it was $116,191,488 less than it was one year before; it was $175,629,041 on the first of March, 1869. This great reduction has been due to President Grant's Republican administration, and the good work is to go on, notwithstanding that sixty millions of taxes have been removed. For faithful collection of the revenues and careful economy in the expenses will still save money to reduce the principal and interest of the Public Debt.

ANOTHER cause of complaint against Secretary COX has come to pass, to aid the schemes of the Democratic politicians. A Pennsylvania clerk applied for a leave of absence to go home to vote, but as he had enjoyed his thirty days leave during the year, the Secretary directed that he should pay for his time. This just innovation of compelling government employes to lose their salary when not engaged in the government service stirred up the politicians' wrath against Mr. COX, and the President is to be appealed to, to have the secretary of the Interior modify his decision.

The female suffragists claim the King of Sweden as of their belief.

LIGHT FROM ABROAD!

What E. Bucher Swope Does Know.

We learn from the "organ's" report of the proceedings of the meeting at Allegheny on Monday evening that the new District Attorney, H. BUCHER SWOPE, Esq., upon the strength of *future* residence in this county, and upon the urgent appeal no doubt of the helpless and despairing managers, has undertaken to instruct the Republicans here in regard to their duties, and to reprehend us as unreliable advisers because we affirmed that the Congressional apportionment was not a part of the business of the next Legislature of this State.

"He didn't know," he said, "where the astute and intelligent editor of the COMMERCIAL obtained his information. He (the speaker) *did* know that the Constitution provided for the taking of a census every ten years, from which a Congressional apportionment was to be made. That census had been taken in 1860, and in 1861 the apportionment had been made accordingly." In accordance with the law, then, ten years from that time a new apportionment was demanded, and if that didn't require the Legislature of 1871 to make this new apportionment on the basis of the census of 1870, then either the *figures* or the law was at fault." * * * "If the COMMERCIAL did not contain any more truth in regard to other assertions which it made, in reference to the campaign and candidates, then, to say the least of it, it was not very reliable."

Whereupon as we are informed the very intelligent audience *laughed,* but whether at the *wit* or *ignorance* of the speaker does not appear.

We now repeat for the special edification of the modest young government advocate, who thus discourses, that "the astute and intelligent editor of the COMMERCIAL" obtained his information from an authentic copy of the "acts of Assembly" of the State of Pennsylvania, and is in no way surprised, judging from the general tone of Mr. H. BUCHER SWOPE's speech, that although sent here as a lawyer of special intelligence, he should not have known anything about them. If the people who *laughed* at H. BUCHER SWOPE will take the trouble to look into the books to which we refer, they will find that in assuring them that the last apportionment was made in 1861, by way of contradicting us he made a statement whose falsity cannot be excused even under the plea of ignorance of the law, which he was bound as a public officer most especially to know. On this authority, and no other, we stated before, as we now repeat, that the three last apportionments were all made in the *second* year after the Census, and that we had no doubt that the same practices had prevailed since the foundation of the Government, and we now commend Mr. BUCHER SWOPE to his books upon this evidence that his studies are quite *unfinished,* and that he is likely to profit more himself by a little reading, than the people are from anything that they may receive at his hands in the present state of his mental furniture.

But we have something more in the way of information from this new missionary who has just come down amongst the heathens of Allegheny. He says he had been anxious to *post* himself on the question of Rings. He had asked where they were. He had inquired about DILWORTH and EBERTT and STEEL particularly, and found them all "irreproachable," and so concluded that the county was a blessed one indeed whose political affairs were in the hands of such men, and that the talk about Rings was all "moonshine."

Most people will think that BUCHER would have spent his time more profitably for the State in posting himself about its laws. He knows enough it seems to put him on the track of some of the most notorious of the Ring Masters, two of them Office Holders like himself. He does not tell us, however, where he made his inquiries. But the answer shows that his informants are the Ring itself. We will lay a wager that he has talked to no one else, although he may not be aware of it himself. We cannot imagine where he could have found any body *outside,* who would have agreed with him in the opinion that this county was eminently "blessed" in the management of such men. The policy of the "organ" has been to satisfy the people that these men do *not* rule, because it knows that such a conviction would be fatal to the Regulars. We have to thank Mr. BUCHER SWOPE therefore for pointing them out. The people will know how to take care of them.

We must be allowed, however, to say, in conclusion, in all kindness to Mr. BUCHER SWOPE, that we do not think he has the time to spare, which, as the "organ" informs us, he had so generously offered to our benighted people. They know more by a great deal than he thinks they do. He comes from a county, if we mistake not, where the Democracy is in the ascendant, and where his labors would be better appreciated than they are likely to be here. He is obviously not accustomed to audiences of men who are "posted" in acts of Assembly. If he will go home and spend his vacation in *reading* up, he will be all the better for it, and the Government too, at the next term of the District Court.

PUBLIC PLUNDER.

We thank the "organ" for the promulgation of our objections to the enormous increase of our county burthens in the article of Jurors' pay, and its own special indorsement of a flagrant and gratuitous outrage inflicted on the people, which no one respectable tax payer has ever had the hardihood to defend. And yet so long as the people will soon come to an end, and may even do good by more immediately directing the attention of Western people to the evils of railroad rule, which the East is almost becoming accustomed not to complain about.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It has been ascertained by an official in Washington, after very careful investigation, that only one-half or even less of the greenbacks issued by the Government and now outstanding—$350,000,000—are in the banks and institutions of the country. The other half—$175,000,000—are in the possession of the people; and millions of the currency are locked up in the homes of people because they have no banks near them in which they can deposit. The organization of new banks in the West and South will bring out far more money for circulation than the amount of the notes they are entitled to. The banks of New York, with $85,000,000 of capital, have a fraction less than $50,000,000 of circulation, and upward of $191,000,000 of deposits, and $267,000,000 of loans and discounts. The new banks will call out into active use the now unemployed money lying idle and unprofitable in farmers' homes, and this money will give stimulus to industry, activity to trade, and will aid in putting in motion new wheels of industry.

Real estate in San Francisco has been very dull for over a year, and prices have tended downward, especially in the suburbs. The sales for the first half of 1869 amounted to $21,061,674, while in the first half of 1870 were only $8,749,745.

Another great trunk railroad system to run north and south, parallel with the ocean, is now building on the Pacific coast. The road will eventually connect Puget Sound and the Columbia river with San Francisco and the Mexican boundary. It will have a length of about 1,200 miles; 325 miles of the road are already built. The California and Oregon road is the main and most valuable branch of this great railroad line. Nearly 100 miles of it have already been built, and it will run through the greatest valley of California (the vast Valley of the Sacramento), from a point on the Central Pacific to the Oregon State line, where it will connect with another line in its northern course.

The railroad ticket agents at Chicago hold the opinion that for three years at least the railroad rate from New York to San Francisco will not exceed $130.

Bishop Potter skillfully managed to keep down the vexed question of ritualism in his Diocesan Convention, but at the expense of much outside condemnation for postponing so important a matter. The *Independent* declares that a young lady, who has for three years been a novice in the St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Sisterhood of New York city, will soon take the veil, with the pledge of perpetual celibacy; also, that the wife of Rev. Dr. Batterson, of Philadelphia, will act as godmother on the occasion.

The guns of the United States frigate Cumberland, sunk in Hampton Roads in April, 1862, by the Merrimac, have been raised and taken to the Tredegar foundry to be converted into rails and car wheels.

The officers and sailors who served under Farragut in the war thought themselves slighted by being assigned a place in the procession far distant from their commander's body, but fighted their wrongs by being ready and when the procession formed marching quietly into position right after the remains.

Both political parties in Colorado now favor its admission as a State, and expect to get into the Union this winter.

For the credit of the American navy, the statement is timely that the Guerriere, when she ran aground off Nantucket, was in charge of a regular pilot, and that her captain is, therefore, not to blame.

The South and West have not been so eager for more money after all. Of the $56,000,000 of additional bank capital authorized, only one-seventh has been applied for, and part of this from the Northeastern States.

A Jones's Wood picnic, a short time, ago of Frenchmen and Irishmen, realized $25,000 for the French wounded, but the treasurers fail to settle their account and pay over the money, and there's trouble thereat.

Six thousand three hundred and ninety-seven immigrants arrived last week—about double the number of any previous week since the commencement of the French-Prussian war. The Germans are now coming in considerable numbers. In August the Irish immigrants numbered 3,389, the German 3,846, the English 3,349, and the Swedes 1,064; total immigration for August 19,471; the same month in 1869, 21,357.

In consequence of the reduced fare the East Side Bet street railway, in New York, proposes to reduce expenses by increasing the working time of employees to seventeen and a half hours daily, but the latter strike for fifteen hours and no cars are running.

New York has had about a hundred cases of yellow fever, and over twenty of these have died. But strict quarantine has been established and no further danger is feared.

The Russian Geographical Society with Government assistance has dispatched an expedition to explore Southern Mongolia. It will be absent for three years and is instructed to pass next winter in Pekin and in the spring will proceed towards Russian Turkestan, traveling through the Chinese parts of Central Asia, which have not been visited by Europeans since Marco Polo and his uncle were guests of Kubla Khan from 1261 to 1295.

The advocates of Women's Rights in Washington are making active preparations to cooperate with their friends throughout the country in a raid upon Congress at the next session to secure legislation favorable to their cause.

Among the cases which will come for arbitration before the Commission, which the Spanish Government has finally been induced to agree to as a means of settling the claims of American citizens, growing out of the Cuban rebellion, are those of eight unbanned estates, three or four illegal vessel seizures, and numerous claims for indemnity from private individuals, who have suffered loss through arrest and imprisonment, &c.

A government agent is in Chicago for the purpose of ascertaining whether the city has not lost its title to Dearborn Park, a piece of ground of about three acres donated by the United States to the city for a pleasure ground, the title to be in the city only so long as it should be so used. It is claimed that the city has lost its title to the ground, inasmuch as propositions have been submitted to the Common Council to sell it, and recently it has been allowed to be used by J. V. Farwell, one of the victims of the recent great fire, as a storage space for goods. The property is centrally located and is very valuable.

PERSONAL.

Prof. Forrest Shepherd, the St. Louis metallurgist, in the course of his investigations into the Missouri tin mines, and assays of their products, has concluded that tin is a compound metal, an idea opposite to views hitherto entertained by chemists.

A reminiscence of Farragut tells this temperance lesson for young men by the old Admiral: "At the same dinner, taking up in his hand a glass of wine, he said to me, 'The wine goes round pretty freely to-night. I take a glass with my dinner, but when I am on duty, and especially when going into action, I never allow myself to take a drop of any kind of stimulant. For when my country has trusted me with grave responsibilities, I could not bear the thought of doing anything that would unfit me to distrust myself, or might shake the confidence of officers and men in my command. To do my duty I must respect myself."

The successor of George D. Prentice is a hardly less extraordinary man, though in a different way. Mr. Watterson is quite as blind as Prescott, historian, and does all his work, an incredible amount, by the side of an amanuensis, writing leaders, literary reviews, musical and social criticisms, paragraphs, and other matter that enter into newspaper work at the rate of three or four columns a day. Like Mr. Halstead, he is his own managing editor, and sees his paper to press. He is, perhaps, the best amateur pianist in the country, playing the music of Schumann and Chopin exquisitely, but he got his musical education, like the rest, by the ear, having learned to read to him, committing it to memory, and then going to the piano and playing it off. He is about thirty years old, quick in his movements, but reserved and cold.

The Right Honorable Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo Viceroy of India, whose death is announced, was born at Dublin in 1822, and received his education at Trinity College. He entered the House of Commons as a Conservative, from the county of Kildare, in 1847. In 1852 he entered Lord Derby's Cabinet as Chief Secretary for Ireland, and held that position in every one of Derby's short-lived administrations. He was made Governor-General of India by Disraeli just before the latter was forced to resign his Premiership.

Benjamin B. Green, of London, Governor of the Bank of England, is visiting St. Louis.

In proof that Horace Greeley earns his salary of $10,000 a year, it is stated that he averages the year round about eight columns of matter per week; so that he receives less than $25 a column after all. Inasmuch as the *Tribune* pays $12 a column for its literary corps to outside contributors, Greeley, considering his great reputation and long service, is not paid an unhandsomely $8 a column.

The friends of Rev. Dr. J. A. Smith, editor of the Chicago *Standard* (Baptist) gave him a reception the other night, terminating the affair with a thousand dollar present, in appreciation of his services as journalist.

The author of the "Grande Duchesse" has been expelled from Paris as a German. He will not be Offenbach there any more.

J. N. Thayer, of Pennsylvania, and Collector Casey, of New Orleans, are named as candidates for the Solicitor Generalship.

A letter from Indiana states that there is a probability of Senator Morton reconsidering his acceptance of the British Mission.

STATE POLITICS.

At Venango City, on Saturday evening, a "Citizen's Ticket" was nominated, and Monday morning's Oil City *Times* contains eight resignations of its favors from regular Republican candidates.

Politics in Crawford county are becoming brisker and a full vote will be polled, many Republicans preferring to cast their ballots for the Republican ticket.

A convention of Republicans and Democrats at Lancaster having passed resolutions denouncing rings and cliques, and opposing any division of the Sinking Fund, nominated the following ticket: Congress, Adam R. Witmer; Assembly, Cyrus N. Herr, Hugh M. North, Henry M. Engle, Nathan Wesley; Recorder, Daniel Bushong; County Commissioner, John K. Reed; Prison Inspectors, Wm. Spencer, Henry Baumgardner; Director of the Poor, J. B. Wise; County Solicitor, David G. Eshleman; Auditor, Samuel Shoch. Messrs. Engle, Reed and Shoch are on the regular Republican ticket.

The Senatorial district composed of the counties of Blair, Center, Juniata, Mifflin and Perry has had a divided representation in the Senate during the last three years. Both of the Republican candidates will probably be elected this year, which will be a Republican gain of one.

THE Chicago *Tribune* lays down the only safe rule for voters, as follows: "The best way to defeat an incompetent person for office is to vote against him. When such men are defeated, the party caucus will be able to comprehend that the surest way to obtain success is to deserve it."

NON-EPISCOPAL METHODISM.

Muskingum Conference—A Noble Veteran in the Cause—President Burns Re-Elected—Some Leading Men.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PALERMO, OHIO, September 30, 1870.

Among the notable men of this Conference is the venerable and towering form of Rev. Cornelius Springer. He is within three months of four score years of age, yet he retains in a remarkable degree his mental, and especially his physical, faculties. In early life he became a member, and afterwards a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was the first minister in the West, in 1823-5, to publicly and with pen controvert the Episcopal element in Methodism. From this time forward, until the organization of the Methodist Protestant Church, in 1830, Mr. Springer was foremost among the so-called Reformers. For some eleven years he conducted periodicals devoted to non-Episcopal Methodism, cheerfully using his individual means to sustain them.

His residence is near Zanesville, Ohio, on what he calls "Meadow Farm." Here, surrounded by the beauties in nature, and the bounteous in providence, he is spending the mellow years of a long, useful and closing life. "Given to hospitality" as Paul exhorts all Elders in the Church of God to be, he receives and entertains his friends with generous hand and a refined christian intelligence.

Occasionally he preaches, and in his vigor is said to have been a man of power. His pen and purse, however, have been, we judge, the more telling means in building up the church of his choice. The great public, where he is known, as well as his church associates, honor and love him for his enterprise and integrity, as also his cheerful christian spirit.

K.

Rev. John Burns, to whom we referred in a previous communication, has been re-elected President for the ensuing year. This indicates the hold he has upon the confidence and esteem of his brethern. No man, probably, has more devotion to the interests of non-Episcopal Methodism, and no one has a greater capacity for the duties committed to his hands. And notwithstanding he has reached the age of three score and two years, he does the work that many young men would shrink from. Physically he seems the embodiment of health and strength; mentally he is fresh, incisive, vigorous, able. He is one of the men who lives in the present, while respecting the past; living, current issues in religious and church life, awake his enthusiasm and bring out all of his energies.

Others, like Revs. J. S. Thrap, J. H. Hamilton, Wm. Hastings, J. C. Ogle, G. W. Hissey, E. S. Hoagland, could be named as among those who give tone and effectiveness to the movements of the body. The first named is General Agent of Adrian College, and is managing the interests committed to his hands with success. But if strong native sense and hearty devotion to one's work makes a man successful, this Conference has many such men. And, certainly, in organizing new churches, and in enlarging old ones, this Conference need not blush in the presence of its sister bodies. Numerically it is the peer of the Pittsburgh.

K.

THE CENSUS.

Disappointed Expectations—Losses and Gains.

The census returns are receiving attention in the proper bureau in Washington. Complete returns from New Hampshire, the population of which is 317,600, indicate a loss of 8,479 since 1860. The Massachusetts census is so nearly finished, that we know the population will not fall short of 1,450,000. Maine will fall short of 700,000. Vermont, probably will not exceed 315,000; Rhode Island will have about 220,000, probably, and Connecticut some 550,000; so that the whole population of New England, instead of 3,750,000, as claimed in the Boston *Advertiser*, will not much exceed 3,500,000. From the Eastern States outside of New England, we get few returns. Time has revealed from New Jersey indicate that its population will fall short of 900,000; it was 672,035 in 1860. Illinois, which was expected to be the largest of the western States by this census, will hardly come up to Ohio, judging by the returns from forty-nine counties, about half of the State, which show 1,511,844 against 801,431 in 1860—a gain of sixty-five per cent. If the rest of the State gain in this proportion, the population will be 2,730,000; and though the northern counties, of which only a few are reported, will, perhaps, show larger gains, the population of the whole State can scarcely exceed 2,800,000, while Ohio is likely to show more than that. Cleveland has gained almost as fast proportionately as Chicago within ten years, and its population is greater than Detroit's. Its present population being 92,985, against 43,417 in 1860. Kansas has nearly completed its census, and shows a population of something more than 500,000, against 107,284 in 1860. Probably no other State, unless it be Minnesota, has trebled its population in ten years, though Nebraska and Nevada, which were territories in 1860 may have done so. Oregon shows in eleven counties a population of 46,973, against 21,634 in 1860; the other three fifths of the State has not increased so fast, and the whole population does not exceed 100,000. In 1860 it was 52,385.

The population of the principal cities has not yet been accurately computed. Boston, which surpassed it had 275,000 but finally, by the latest corrections, been brought down to 257,202; New York has upward of 900,000; Philadelphia, in all probability, more than 800,000; Chicago and St. Louis about 300,000 each; New Orleans, which is the largest Southern city, not reckoning Baltimore as Southern, has about 192,000, against 174,491 in 1860. Brooklyn, N. Y., which is the third city in the country in population, has about 400,000; Cleveland has 92,985; Pittsburgh 86,254; Detroit, 79,603; Milwaukee 71,463; Providence, R. I., about 69,000; New Haven something more than 50,000; Worcester 41,105, and Hartford upward of 39,000. Cambridge has 39,693, Portland 31,418, and Manchester, N. H. 23,589. The percentage of gain in Springfield since 1860 is 75.7, or more than twice the rate in Hartford and New Haven, and considerably more than the percentage of Worcester, which is 66. No city in Massachusetts, except Fall River, has increased so fast within ten years as Springfield, and very few cities in New England, if any.—*Springfield Republican.*

LEIBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,

CAMPBELL'S TOILET WAFERS.

ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES.

ALABASTRIN—A Toilet Powder.

"DR HAENS" GLYCERINE—Chemically Pure.

SWIFT & COURTNEY'S PARLOR MATCHES.

GENUINE BAY RUM—Distilled.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINES and GIN.

CHAMOISE LEATHERS and SPONGES.

AT RANKIN'S

Drug and Family Medicine Store,

44 SIXTH (old St. Clair) STREET, third door above Penn, Pittsburgh.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the Partnership between

Herman Myers and Geo. F. Reineman.

Was dissolved on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1870, by the retirement of the said GEO. K. REINEMAN.

All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid and all those due from the same discharged, at the corner of Ohio and Bidwell avenues, Allegheny city, where the business will be continued by the said HERMAN MYERS.

HERMAN MYERS,
GEO. K. REINEMAN.

Pittsburgh, October 1, 1870.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm and style of

JOHNSON & PAINE,

Was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of September, 1870. All debts due and claims against the said firm will be settled by their successors,

PAINE & ARLETT.

W. W. SPEAR,
J. ARLETT,
S. H. PAINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned have formed a partnership under the firm and style of PAINE & ARLETT, and will continue the business as Manufacturers and Dealers in Lobbs, cutting Out at the old stand, No. 709 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

S. H. PAINE.
J. ARLETT.

MILLINERY GOODS.

MISS L. W. TAYLOR
44 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,

Has just received a full stock of New Fall Goods consisting of

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS and FLOWERS
Also, LADIES' SUITS.

HOTELS.

NIXSON HOUSE,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

FRANK M. KERR, Proprietor.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink. WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters or any other article. It is more healthy, and cheaper, both male and female, young or old, can take the WINE of LIFE. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from any thing ever before in use. It is sold by druggists and at all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.

For sale by all Druggists. eod

GENT'S BAZAAR.

Wm. H. Colter & Co

FALL AND WINTER, 1870.

The Largest New Fall Stock OF

HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, WOOLENS, SHIRTS, &c.
DRAWERS, SOCKS, PAPER COLLARS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, &c. &c. &c.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

Of the Best and Newest Styles ever offered at the

Gents Bazaar, Butler Street,

Between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

W. G. ANDERSON,

FRANKSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREENSBURG TURNPIKE, EAST LIBERTY

Keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of

CIGARS, OF THE VERY FINE BRANDS.
TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.

ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.

Also Dealer in TEA FLOUR OF ALL MARKS.
Received and promptly Attended to.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

STEAM PUMPS.

No. 882 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH, P

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

THE

RICHMOND M'FG. CO.

Offer to PACKAGE BUYERS ONLY, their

"QUAKER STYLES"

OF

Richmond Prints,

AT

188 Church Street, New York.

"QUAKER STYLES"

Are suitable for every Lady, old or young—They are proper for all seasons—They never go out of fashion.

For Sale by Leading Jobbers through the West.

RETAILERS and CONSUMERS should ASK FOR

Richmond "Quaker" Prints.

MWF

SOILED HOSIERY,

Soiled Woolen Goods,

SOILED UNDERWEAR.

Goods at One-half the Former Price.

AT

Morganstern & Co's

78 and 80 Market Street.

Three pair Misses' Hose for 25c.
Misses' Hose at 10c, worth 15c.
Misses' Hose at 12½c, worth 20c.
Misses' Hose at 25c, worth 35c.
Ladies' Hose at 20c.
Ladies' Hose at 25c, worth 40c.
Ladies' Hose at 75c, the former price $1 50.
Wool Hoods, Soiled, 25c.
Merino Shirts, at 40c.
Merino Shirts and Drawers at 50c.
Merino Shirts and Drawers at 75c.
Shaker Shirts and Drawers at $1 00, the former price $1 00.

MWF

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.

Silks, Poplins, Empress Cloths.
Birets, Black and Colored.
Satin-Faced Merinos and Serges.
Plaid Serges and Poplins.
Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins.
Velveteens, Velvets and Satins for Trimmings.
Black Silk Mantilla Velvets.
Astricans, Plushes and Fancy Cloakings.
Cloth Sacques and Basques.
Cashmere, Wool and Brocha Long and Square Shawls.
Blankets and Flannels.

A Magnificent Stock Just Opened.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

2p ALLEGHENY CITY.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,

At Chester, Delaware County.

(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY).

The Ninth Annual Session opens WEDNESDAY September 7th, 1870.

The Buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost of more than One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and are not surpassed, if equalled, in the completeness of their arrangements for the comfort and convenience of Cadets. The Departments of study embrace a Primary, Academic, Scientific, Commercial and Classical Course, and a Course of Engineering and Practical Mathematics of the very highest grade. Two graduates of the United States Military Academy devote their time exclusively to the departments of Mathematics and Engineering.

Careful attention is given to the moral and religious culture of Cadets.

For Circulars apply to CHAS. H. PARSONS, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa., or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of P. M. A., Chester, Pa.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course

...s T. Brady & Co.,

...CCESSORS TO B. JONES & CO.)

...OR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,

...ANKERS,

...BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

...overnment Securities,

...OLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

...EREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

...ney Loaned on Government Bonds ...owest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of ...DS, BONDS & GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

...a B. M'Vay & Co.,

...r. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.,

...ANKERS,

DEALERS IN

...VERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND

GOLD.

...ections Made on all Accessible Points

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

...RTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, October 4, 1870.

...al money matters developed no new fea...-to-day. The banks are not able to ac...odate in many instances even customers ...all the money they need, and there is still ...good paper thrown on the outside mar...there it finds purchasers at rates ranging ...9 to 12 per cent., according to the stand...f the makers.

...e following statement exhibits the busi...of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the ...ending Saturday, October 1, 1870:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
...08	$ 842,201 22	$110,465 07
...22	500,887 51	100,455 05
...28	482,469 01	87,074 49
...29	469,020 32	108,224 94
...30	513,693 53	74,955 55
...1	451,528 92	72,545 77
...tal	$3,059,795 51	$553,717 87

...New York there is an impression that ...secretary will order, during the present ...the payment of the interest due Novem...on Government bonds, without rebate of ...est for the month. He has the gold and ...o so, and this interest amounts to some ...,000. The payment of this sum would be ...t relief to the money market, especially ...ime when money is needed for the move...of our agricultural products. The pre...ent of this interest and the purchase of ...$10,000,000 of bonds this month would be ...at and essential benefit to the people of ...ole country, as money would rule easy ...g the whole of the autumn, and with the ...ayment of gold on hand, it is known and ...ood that Mr. Boutwell is "master of the situa...and no attempt will be made to put up ...and thus disturb values and annoy our ...ters and jobbers.

Government bond market though dull ...iet, is in the main firm, with little dis...on to sell under the increased bond pur...s of bonds by the Treasury during ...h. The reduction of $9,000,000 in the pub...bt for September, also imparted firm...to this market. The Secretary of the ...ury has authorized the Sub-Treasury at ...ith to anticipate the five per cent. loan ...ring January 1, 1871, amounting to $7,...

...ers. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the fol...g quotations of Government bonds in York to-day, as furnished them by Jay ...e & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
Bonds '81	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
Bonds '62	112⅝	112¾	112⅝
Bonds '64	111¾	111¾	111¾
Bonds, '65	111½	111½	111½
Bonds '65 new	110½	110½	110½
Bonds '67	110½	110½	110½
Bonds '68	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
10-40s	109¾	109¾	109¾
	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞

...es T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth ...and Wood street, quote United States ...ds in New York to-day as follows:

...s, 1881	113⅞
...-20s, 1862	112⅝
...-20s, 1864	111¾
...-20s, 1865	111½
10-40s	109¾
January and July, 1865	110½
January and July, 1867	110¾
January and July, 1868	110⅜
...'s Pacific Railway	90
...al Pacific Railway	92
...ver Pacific	114½

...e Wall street stock market was more ...ut and prices were somewhat higher to-...Reading appeared to lead in the ad...e, which closed at about 1¼ per cent. ...yesterday's quotations.

...following table, made up from dis...es received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock ...s, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth ave...hows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, ...the various sessions of the New York ...Exchange during the day:

	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
...tober 4, 1870.						
	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
...ip	87½	87¾	87¾	87¾	87½	87¾
	224	224	224	224	224	224
...g	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	99¼
...ia		84				
...Cent		119½		119¾		
...Pac	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	92¼	93
...st		136		136		
...& P	104	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
...& W	81¾	81¾	82	81¾	81¾	81¾
...Ind	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
...ul	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
...ul pf'd	119	119	119	119	119	119
...ul	83¾	83½	84	83¾	83¾	83¾
...ul pf'd		92¾		92¾		
...ul		76		76		
...ul pf'd		92¾		92¾		
...ayne		97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
...M	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
...Att		112¾		112¾		
...Cal		110¾		110¾		
...and E	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
...Cent		107		107		
...Tel		68		68		
...Silver		54		54		
...Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
...Ex		66¾		66¾		
...F		39		39		
...can		42¾		42¾		
		94		94		
	113	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾

...omparison between Thursday's and day's quotations shows the following ...es:

	Monday.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
...al & Hudson	92¾	92¾	¼	...
...Central pref'd	87½	88	½	...
	224	225	1	...
...ing	98¾	99¼	¼	...
...ia	84	84	...	...
...Cent	120	119¾	¼	...
...Shore	93	93	¼	...
...and Pitts	106½	106¾	¼	...
...western	83¾	84	¼	...
...referred	87½	87¾	...	¼
...Island	116¾	116¾	...	...
...ul	83¾	83¾	...	...
...referred	91¾	91¾	¼	...
...ul	76	76	...	...
...referred	92¾	92¾	¼	...
...Wayne	97½	97½	...	...
...and Miss	93¾	94	¼	...
...e Mail	42¾	42¾	¼	...
...e Express	66¾	66¾	...	...
	113¾	113¾	¼	...

...e "gold" ring at Philadelphia had a look ...a small scale last Saturday. The *Inquir...* says the scarcity of coin was taken advan...of by a combination who have been long...g gold. This latter operation was set on ...o counteract the short sales made by the ...s" five, ten, and fifteen days ago; many ...se contracts expired to-day, and the luck...'shorts' found themselves without the ...s to pay their differences. There was ac...ely no gold to be had; the current rate ...—1 32, 1-16 and ⅛ of one per cent. were suc...rely offered for the use of coin until Mon...ing, when money would rule easy ...g the whole of the autumn, and with the ...ayment of gold on hand, it is known and ...at Mr. Boutwell is "master of the situa...and no attempt will be made to put up ...and thus disturb values and annoy our ...ters and jobbers.

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10-40s	109¾
January and July, 1865	110½
January and July, 1867	110¾
January and July, 1868	110⅜
...'s Pacific Railway	90
...al Pacific Railway	92
...ver Pacific	114½

...e Wall street stock market was more ...ut and prices were somewhat higher to-...Reading appeared to lead in the ad...e, which closed at about 1¼ per cent. ...yesterday's quotations.

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	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
...tober 4, 1870.						
	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
...rip	87½	87¾	87¾	87¾	87½	87¾
	224	224	224	224	224	224
...g	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	99¼
...ia		84				
...Cent		119½		119¾		
...Pac	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	92¼	93
...st		136		136		
...& P	104	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
...& W	81¾	81¾	82	81¾	81¾	81¾
...Ind	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
...ul	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
...ul pf'd	119	119	119	119	119	119
...ul	83¾	83½	84	83¾	83¾	83¾
...ul pf'd		92¾		92¾		
...ul		76		76		
...ul pf'd		92¾		92¾		
...ayne		97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
...M	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
...Att		112¾		112¾		
...Cal		110¾		110¾		
...and E	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
...Cent		107		107		
...Tel		68		68		
...Silver		54		54		
...Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
...Ex		66¾		66¾		
...F		39		39		
...can		42¾		42¾		
		94		94		
	113	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾

...omparison between Thursday's and day's quotations shows the following ...es:

	Monday.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
...al & Hudson	92¾	92¾	¼	...
...Central pref'd	87½	88	½	...
	224	225	1	...
...ing	98¾	99¼	¼	...
...ia	84	84	...	...
...Cent	120	119¾	¼	...
...Shore	93	93	¼	...
...and Pitts	106½	106¾	¼	...
...western	83¾	84	¼	...
...referred	87½	87¾	...	¼
...Island	116¾	116¾	...	...
...ul	83¾	83¾	...	...
...referred	91¾	91¾	¼	...
...ul	76	76	...	...
...referred	92¾	92¾	¼	...
...Wayne	97½	97½	...	...
...and Miss	93¾	94	¼	...
...e Mail	42¾	42¾	¼	...
...e Express	66¾	66¾	...	...
	113¾	113¾	¼	...

...e "gold" ring at Philadelphia had a look ...a small scale last Saturday. The *Inquir...* says the scarcity of coin was taken advan...of by a combination who have been long...g gold. This latter operation was set on ...o counteract the short sales made by the ...s" five, ten, and fifteen days ago; many ...se contracts expired to-day, and the luck...'shorts' found themselves without the ...s to pay their differences. There was ac...ely no gold to be had; the current rate ...—1 32, 1-16 and ⅛ of one per cent. were suc...rely offered for the use of coin until Mon...ing, when money would rule easy ...g the whole of the autumn, and with the ...ayment of gold on hand, it is known and ...at Mr. Boutwell is "master of the situa...and no attempt will be made to put up ...and thus disturb values and annoy our ...ters and jobbers.

Government bond market though dull ...iet, is in the main firm, with little dis...on to sell under the increased bond pur...s of bonds by the Treasury during ...h. The reduction of $9,000,000 in the pub...bt for September, also imparted firm...to this market. The Secretary of the ...ury has authorized the Sub-Treasury at ...ith to anticipate the five per cent. loan ...ring January 1, 1871, amounting to $7,...

...ers. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the fol...g quotations of Government bonds in York to-day, as furnished them by Jay ...e & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
Bonds '81	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
Bonds '62	112⅝	112¾	112⅝
Bonds '64	111¾	111¾	111¾
Bonds, '65	111½	111½	111½
Bonds '65 new	110½	110½	110½
Bonds '67	110½	110½	110½
Bonds '68	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
10-40s	109¾	109¾	109¾
	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞

...es T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth ...and Wood street, quote United States ...ds in New York to-day as follows:

...s, 1881	113⅞
...-20s, 1862	112⅝
...-20s, 1864	111¾
...-20s, 1865	111½
10-40s	109¾
January and July, 1865	110½
January and July, 1867	110¾
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We are reported sales of Sackett's Bells berries at $16; eastern cultivated at $13@14 ⅌ bbl.

PAPOOSE—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $6 50.

LIME—The market was steady but not active; sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; eastern $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

CHICKENS—The supply is still fair; good sized young bring 30,@35@40 ⅌ pair. Old stock sell at various prices.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 11c. Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 9c; resin, No. 1, 6c.

BAR LEAD—There is a fair trade demand, and sales are regularly made at 10½c ⅌ lb.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 8c; sal soda, 3½c.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ⅌ dozen; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1 ⅌ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

CANDLES—We are reported sales of 15½c for mould; 20c for star, and 18@19 for stearine ⅌ lb.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at $4@4 ⅌ bbl; No. 3 $5@c; No. 1 6@c; oatmeal A, and R, ⅌ barrel, 200 lbs $10; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

BUTTER—Prime table butter is scarce and sells readily at 28@30c per ⅌ lb; mixed lots at various prices.

SEEDS—The market was a dull one; prices weak with a declining tendency; clover nominal; timothy was offered at $3@3 25 in a small way; flaxseed in moderate demand at $2 12@2 25 per bushel.

FISH—There is more inquiry. The stock on hand is large, and sales to a fair extent at the following: Mackerel No. 1 shore, $28 50 ⅌ bbl; No. 1 bs, $26 00@27 00; No. 2 shore medium, $16; large $18 50; No. 1 @

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oakland Park Driving Association—October 12, 13 and 14.
Children's Suits—White, Orr & Co.
New List of Romances—Croft & Phillips.
Dividend—Commercial Printing Company.
Coffee, Coffee—Arbuckles & Co.
Fine Amber Tea Goods—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Reform Republican Mass Meeting—October 5.
Money to Loan—Croft & Phillips.
For Rent—Store-room.
Swedish Iron—Howard R. Jusdico.
Patent Friction Grease—Hartley, McKee & Co.
One Hundred Dollars Reward—Edward S. Wright.
Adjourned Sale—A. I. Leggate.
Situation Wanted—2419 Pennsylvania avenue.
Rooms for Rent—25 Hay street.
House Wanted—Post-office Box 830.
Carpenters Wanted—Lawrenceville.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—John S. Finch & Co.
Asparagus Roots for Sale—James Wardrop.
Concert—Liberty Hall, East Liberty, October 6.
Opera House—Beetles, or Babes in the Woods.
Academy of Music—The fall of Sedan.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Dancing Academy—Professor Cowper.
Prof. De Long's Dancing Academy.
Bazaar—City Hall, October 4.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dunseath & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Warehouse for Rent—15½ Wood street.
Hoff's Malt Extract—Tarrant & Co.
Patent Folding Bed—Lennen & Weise.
Freehold Bank and Building Association.
Masonic Deposit Savings Bank.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Millinery Store for Sale—A. P. Burchfield.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
Fire Brick and Clay—D. B. Scaife.
Notice of Refusal of Bank Stock—A. L. Smith.
Springs—Morris & Rutan.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations since Tuesday, October 4:

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	57°	7 A. M.	29 2-10
12 M.	68°	12 M.	29 2-10
6 P. M.	66°	6 P. M.	29 2-10

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Post-office:

	Cents.
Ake & Kelly, Oceola Mills, Pa.	3
Beck Maria S., Mount Washington, Pa.	3
Gray & Bell, Temperanceville, Pa.	3
McKelvy, Col S., Sewickley, Pa.	1

October 4, 1870.

Allegheny Diamond Business Property.

That good stand No 9 Diamond, will be offered to the public on Friday next, at three o'clock. Comment is unnecessary. See advertisement by A. Leggate, auctioneer.

Alleged Disorderly House.—Grace Ellis, white, and Mary Catlin, colored, were charged before Mayor Brush yesterday with keeping a disorderly house in the rear of No. 61 Poplar alley. They were arrested and locked up for a hearing.

The Board of Health.—A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, at their room on Fourth avenue. Warrants were ordered for the payment of the usual monthly bills, and the usual monthly reports were sent.

Illegal Liquor Selling.—Daniel McGinnis and David Edwards appeared before Mayor Brush yesterday, and lodged complaints against S. Austin, tavern keeper on Smithfield street, for selling liquor to minors. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing on both charges.

John W. Simpson's Real Estate To-Morrow.—The business property on the corner of Beaver and Ohio streets, Allegheny, will be sold at ten o'clock; the superb residence, No. 64 Lincoln avenue at half-past ten o'clock, and the first class business property No. 75 Ross street at eleven o'clock by A. Leggate, auctioneer.

Books and Stationery.—Our readers will find a very full and desirable assortment of books, stationery, etc., at the house of Messrs. J. K. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street. Legal, medical, theological, and other professional works, and a full line of miscellaneous and school books, always on hand.

First-class Residence in Allegheny at Orphans' Court Sale.—One of the best opportunities to buy one of the best dwelling houses in Allegheny will be offered on Saturday row (Thursday morning) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 84 Lincoln avenue. This really first-class house will be sold at that time by A. Leggate, auctioneer.

A Mixed Case.—Saturday night, on Twenty-eighth street, Ninth ward, a fight occurred, in which Denis Hannan, Thomas and John Nolan, Denis Liston and James Dee participated. As a result, the following suits were instituted at the Mayor's office yesterday: Thomas Nolan vs. Denis Hannan, Denis Liston and James Dee, assault and battery; Denis Liston vs. Thomas Nolan, aggravated assault and battery, and Denis Hannan vs. Thomas and John Nolan, aggravated assault and battery. Liston alleged that Nolan hit him on the head with a stove lid, and Denis Hannan alleged that Thomas and John Nolan hit him with a "hanky-slip." The parties were all arrested and given a hearing, which resulted in their being held to answer at Court.

Gas Company Election.

The annual election for three Trustees of the Pittsburgh Gas Company was held on Monday, and a very animated contest was had between the friends of the respective candidates. The election resulted as follows:

D. Hostetter	4,496
Samuel McClurkan	3,844
Edwin Lane	3,644
George Black	2,299
M. Bradford Todd	2,093
James Wright	2,023

The three gentlemen first named, it will be seen, were elected, which insures a new element into the affairs of the corporation. The Board of Trustees consists of nine members, three being elected each year.

The New Time Table on the Pennsylvania Central.

A new time table has been in operation on the Pennsylvania Railroad for several days past. No change has been made in the local passenger trains, except these: The church train, which formerly reached this city at 9:50, now arrives at 9:55, starting from Altoona earlier from Wall's station; it leaves at the same time as before—12:50 P. M. The Johnstown accommodation arrives at 8:35 A. M., instead of 9:40—being five minutes earlier at all stations, when coming west. The Cincinnati express arrives at 9:20 A. M., instead of 9:30, and the Pacific express at 10:05 instead of 10:20 A. M. All other trains are unchanged.

Grand Opening of the Great New York Dollar Store.

We would inform the public that the branch of the great Original Dollar Store, from 667 Broadway, is permanently located at No. 76 Fifth avenue, directly opposite the Postoffice. The store has been fitted up by the proprietors in a very expensive and beautiful style, every pains having been taken to display to advantage every particular with their New York store. It will open for exhibition on Friday, the 7th inst., reserving the right to state that there will be no goods being sold on that day. On Saturday, the 8th, sales will commence and continue, when everything of value will be bought for the minimum price of one dollar.

National Dining Rooms.

With pleasure we inform our readers and the public generally, that Mr. Wm. D. Baxter, late of Company C, Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves, and well known among our mechanics and business men, has opened, under the Third National Bank, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, the National Dining Rooms, the neatest perhaps in the city. The place has been tastefully fitted up for the purpose and everything is clean and tidy. The proprietor intends to make it a first class house, and hopes to be able to accommodate the wants of bank clerks, business men and others, who have but short intervals for their meals, whilst will be open at all hours. A general dinner table will be prepared at 12 o'clock M., precisely, and the edibles will be served at a moment's notice. We can conscientiously recommend Mr. Baxter's National Dining Rooms to the consideration and patronage of the public.

The Temperance Meeting.

The quarterly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Temperance Association, was held, as per announcement in yesterday's Commercial, in the Second Presbyterian church, last night, Robert Carr, Esq., President of the Society, occupying the chair. The choir of the church was present, and sang with feeling and fervor. Rev. Wm. Long opened the meeting by reading certain appropriate scriptural passages. Rev. Dr. Squires, an old time champion of the temperance reform, invoked the blessing of God in earnest prayer. The President then introduced Rev. T. H. Hanna. We can only indicate one or two points in his eloquent and powerful address. He said: During the dark ages the alchemists set themselves to produce gold from baser metals; discovering instead a process by which the most nutritious elements were converted into the most poisonous and damnable element, that of alcohol. It would, perhaps, have been better had the world lost all the knowledge gained by chemistry than that this useful secret should have been divulged. The reverend speaker then enumerated a few of alcoholic characteristics and effects, his description being awful in its very simplicity. Summing them up, he gave the following dreadful statistics of its work in the United States during the last year: It had sent 100,000 men and women to prison; 30,000 children to the street; 100,000 more to public and private charitable asylums; it had caused 300 murders, 400 suicides; it had expended millions of money, millions of dollars in bringing these horrors about; it had added to this stupendous amount one hundred millions for jails and penitentiaries rendered necessary by it, and two hundred millions lost through it; and it had crowned all by rotting down to death and hell 60,000 immortal souls. One of the political parties accused the government of unnecessarily heavy taxation, extravagance and wasteful expenditure; and yet the amount last year expended upon the drinking customs exceeded one-half of the debt piled up during four years of cruel war. The Democracy cried out against the "bloated bondholders," but there was another class of bondholders far exceeding these in number, whose interests were of a very different nature. These he proceeded to describe in language so graphic that it almost made one's blood run cold to hear. He concluded with an eloquent appeal to the audience to be up and doing in the great crusade against the foul curse that blasts the earth and this crime against the soul.

Rev. E. Y. Garrette was the next speaker. He said he hoped the statistics which had been presented would be published in permanent form. He spoke briefly but eloquently of individual responsibility regarding this question, and of the impossibility of transferring that responsibility to another. He reinforced his arguments with several apposite and touching illustrations, which drew tears from the eyes of the listeners, closing with some stirring words of advice relative to the necessity of bringing the subject into the political arena, no matter whom it angered or hurt.

The Secretary of the Society also delivered a brief address; Rev. Parsons, of New York, and Dr. Kay, of Pittsburgh, Miss Lizzie, some interesting remarks. The President then related some very touching reminiscences of his earlier temperance career, which had extended through a period of nearly forty years. A resolution was then passed entreating the ministers of the city to preach, on some convenient Sabbath, a sermon upon the subject to their respective congregations. A collection was then taken up, after which the meeting was adjourned, with the benediction by Rev. Dr. Squires.

THE MONSTER NUISANCE.

The Newport and Cincinnati Railroad Bridge.

An Earnest Protest Against the Obstruction.

Citizens' Meeting—Speeches by Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, Capt. N. J. Bigley, Gen. J. K. Moorhead, Capt. J. F. Dravo and W. D. Moore, Esq.—Preamble and Resolutions Adopted—Protest of Pilots, &c., &c.

In pursuance of a call issued by Mayor Brush, a public meeting of citizens, coal men and all others interested in the uninterrupted navigation of the Ohio river, was held at Lafayette Hall, yesterday morning, for the purpose of taking action on the subject of the new bridge now being erected at Cincinnati, and giving a general and emphatic expression of public opinion on that question. The meeting was more largely attended than are meetings of the kind usually, and considerable interest was manifested.

Temporary Organization.

At half past eleven o'clock, Hon. Jared M. Brush, Mayor, took the chair, called the meeting to order, and then read the call for the meeting, after which he announced the Convention organized.

On motion of Joseph Dilworth, Esq., the organization was completed by the election of the following Vice Presidents:

President—Hon. Jared M. Brush.

Vice Presidents—Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Hon. John Dickmore, Col. James M. Cooper, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, Hon. J. S. Negley, and James H. Hopkins, Major Wm. Frew, James Graham, James I. Bennett, Wm. H. Smith, N. P. Frazier, John Flack and John Shalek, Geo. McCallum, C. Zug and W. J. Kountz.

The Newport Bridge Charter.

Mr. Dilworth asked if any gentleman present had a copy of the act of Congress authorizing the erection of the bridge at Cincinnati. If so, he desired to have it read, in order that the people present might fully understand what that act proposed and what the bridge company was really doing. The act had been read before the river men's meeting on Saturday, and they, therefore, had acted knowingly. The act was not forthcoming, however.

Remarks of Gen. Sweitzer.

General Sweitzer said he had read over the provisions of the act, and so far as he could understand, they gave the Bridge Company power to erect a bridge of four hundred feet span. It was understood that the top chord of the bridge was to be ninety feet, and the river men agreed to the provisions as above stated, though no clause was inserted in the act, relative to the altitude. The bridge company had gone on and erected the piers—span four hundred feet—but the floor of the structure was to be ninety feet above low water mark—a difference of twenty feet less than the altitude originally agreed upon, and required by law. The bridge could not, therefore, be raised to allow elegant in its humility. Water, the emthe passage of steamers. That was a matter of fact, and not of theory. It was not at first suit its tastes, but the good resolution is ever ready to fit. The choice of people that use this argument are the last that ought to do so. I would say to you who wish to live and set property, who belong to church organizations, when you yourselves have your little secrets, your forms and ceremonies peculiar to the church to which you are attached, why these forms and particular modes of worship? A man individually has a stronghold by the associations surrounding you, and the supporting influence of those who feel and think in harmony with you.

In this we will cheerfully agree. The bundle of rods is a beautiful simile in support of the idea. It teaches us that in unity there is strength. United we are strong to resist the ailments of evil and for the accomplishment of good; divided we become the easy prey of our enemies. Every single rod from the bundle and a child can break it, but let the whole be compactly bound by the virtues of vigilance, temperance, love and charity, and a giant's strength would be insufficient to mar its beauty, or overcome its power of resistance. Three fold cord is not easily broken." You are, in your collective capacity, better able to concentrate your efforts against the evils in the Chapter. You are not organized that your individual supplication will be quicker heard, or your appeal be more successful, because you belong to this or that church. The Christian work is quietly done in your every day intercourse with the world—there you will exemplify the beauty of your religion by your acts—thus prove your fidelity by faith in action. My dear friend, you cannot safely condemn an entire organization, for the work of a good act is in the doing of it, not in its publication. We choose that which is unobjectionable. The good we do is not to be condemned because it does not agree with your idea of how it should be done; or because the public sympathy is as wide as the world, our philanthropy knows no nationality, no distinction in politics or religion; it extends to every nation, tribe, tongue, kindred and people. We are actuated by the divine principle of charity to do our duty while there is a tear to be wiped from the eye of sorrow, or human wretchedness and suffering has a single want to be relieved.

The question has often forced itself on my mind, are we fully conscious of the blessings we enjoy, our pleasant companionship and liberty of speech and action, health and heart, joy! I sometimes think we, by our feeling, unconsciously give thanks for what we have. The wearied traveler, refreshed by the shade he has sought, to find relief from the sun's burning rays, is glad it is there, and thankful for the comfort and rest it affords him. He does not stop to ask who planted the tree, yet is not this feeling of relief in itself a silent prayer of thanks? Is it not feeling unconsciously paid to God for his goodness to one perhaps unknown? Yes, my friend, I can safely care to question. Thus his right to enjoy the chapter order is sometimes credited with the good work done and think you I can plead given birth to many a prayer and many a song of praise that stands recorded to-night to their credit in the Grand Chapter on High. The cup of cold water that refreshes the wearied laborer, calls from the throne of the soul that indescribable, the unspoken eloquence of the heart—tribute paid to the Creator. Open the cold water fountain and see how eloquent in its humility. Water, the emblem of purity—the pure beverage of nature—one of God's great gifts to man. See how it trembles in the dewdrop and sparkles in the morning sun. It creeps along in the purling spring, and gathering in strength, in volume and beauty. Drops of water form a spring. Little rivulets give it expression; brook forms a broad, bright river, then the gulf, and then the ocean. A full picture of life. The helpless infant, the noisy child, youth, manhood, old age, the grave. There it is not a stream that leaps from the hillside, or crosses through the valley, not a tree, nor rock, nor blade of grass, but is each a lesson, each is adapted to some work; you come for them in dollars and cents and call them your own. Did you ever stop and think how Does my objections and here? Do you in quire how they came, or from where? Your desires are gratified. Your need supplied and you are satisfied.

We offer you to-night a shelter from the rocky world, away for a brief time from its cares. A pleasant companionship is ready for your acceptance. Our chapter is a good thing; perhaps you will join? Maybe you want a little caring for; let us do you a kindness, come and think. Are you not satisfied that labor and money has been profitably applied in building up this beautiful Order? and you want your share? Why? You don't know. Nor do I.

Professing christians join in the chapter. There they may secure opportunities that are not present every day, every where to reconcile the beauty of their profession. There are persons who join the chapter to secure themselves from all evil contemptuous and the evil associations natural to it. Man, naturally a social being, adapts himself to suit the surroundings, coming from the world. It may not at first suit its tastes, but the good resolution is ever ready to fit. The choice of people that use this argument are the last that ought to do so. I would say to you who wish to live and set property, who belong to church organizations, when you yourselves have your little secrets, your forms and ceremonies peculiar to the church to which you are attached, why these forms and particular modes of worship? A man individually has a stronghold by the associations surrounding you, and the supporting influence of those who feel and think in harmony with you.

Speech of Gen. J. K. Moorhead.

Gen. J. K. Moorhead said he was very glad the meeting had been called, and although he could have wished for a fuller attendance, nevertheless, he was gratified at seeing so many citizens present, for they were all more or less deeply interested in river navigation—the only cheap means of transportation for our great commodities, and their interest in the great question of the day should be carefully and unobstructed, and thereby securing these great interests. Once secured, he felt assured, would lead them to concrete land and unite them in the matter. He said he did not want it to be understood that he did not approve of bridges without them Pittsburgh would be a mere village. But he did not want to see corporations of this kind go on, year after year, constructing the great natural highways, before their use is entirely destroyed—and he hoped the means would be adopted to prevent them from so doing. He next referred to the early agitation of the question in Congress, and stated that it had been introduced by several gentlemen while he was serving as a member in that body.

The first time it came before Congress in a legal shape was in the case of the Wheeling bridge. The established elevation for it was one hundred feet, but a sufficient altitude here, but not sufficient for the bridge at Cincinnati. The great bridge built at Cincinnati by the celebrated Roebling has a height of 102 feet. He was pleased to observe that Cincinnati was moving in the matter, that various meetings are being held, and that her citizens, commercial and river men and railroad representatives, had been consulted. At that meeting questions were put to the railroad men which they could not and cannot answer. Now, what has the Bridge Company done? They have put up a bridge with 400 feet span and given up an elevation of only 70 feet. How would our steamers, with their barges—150 feet wide, get through the proposed outrageous draw? And supposing that they succeeded in this, they could not get under the bridge. He was a member of Congress when the act relative to this railroad bridge was introduced. He was opposed to the "draw-bridge," because, from his knowledge of navigation, he knew it to be an impossibility. It would be difficult to get through the draw with two towboats in daylight, and a still greater impossibility after nightfall. He knew of no subject that more thoroughly commended itself to the consideration of the people of the valley waters of the great Ohio river than the question of free navigation. The bridge company had a bridge of 400 feet span, 70 feet elevation, leaving about 7 feet between high water mark and the floor of the bridge—such a fortable or "draw," navigation will be an absurdity.

He also made some practical remarks as to the difficulties river men had to contend with and the perils they were subjected to, which thus far. He thought, however, that the coal and river men generally had not been persistent enough. He urged on them renewed efforts, and to come to the aid of their friends in Cincinnati, who were the champions of the originally agreed upon, and required by law, and to secure the means to have laws enacted in accordance with the plans and methods of the past—a plan that will prevent encroachments in the future. Gentlemen, keep the ball rolling, perhaps, was an appeal to the courts for a preliminary injunction. No structure can be erected over a river that will in any way obstruct it. This is the law. Well, any boy about Pittsburgh knows well that any number of officers could go through the proposed "draw" at this bridge. If, then, it was an obstruction, an appeal to the courts would be found to settle the question. Another fact the speaker mentioned, was that the railroad company had certain entire control of the draw, opening and closing it when they see fit. This would require every tow to be broken up, the barges "dropped through" and the "fleet" re-formed below. He characterized the whole thing as the greatest piece of selfishness and tyranny ever before attempted on the river interests.

You ought to proceed against this corporation at once, and obtain an injunction, if such the proper way to begin this warfare. You have the means within reach, as General Moorhead has told you, to contest the matter, and you ought to proceed without delay. And recollect, gentlemen, the very corporations that would obstruct and destroy the commerce of your rivers have been granted whole sections of land, and almost whole States, and made rich, before they had spent a dollar, by the same Congress which you have time and time again appealed for protection to your navigation.

The speaker then stated that he would also suggest the propriety of appointing a committee of conference, or other proper committees for the purpose of gathering statistics and facts to show the enormous damage which must result, not only to the States of Ohio, but to those residing in the Western and Southwestern States, from the obstructions of the river by any bridge. With committees of this kind to go to Congress, the interest of the whole country, on the side of the rivers and their interests, and such laws will be enacted as will prevent the obstructions of the rivers, for the benefit of private corporations. The committee should be acting with the Congressmen while these are framing the general railroad bridge company in the courts. He urged every citizen to unite in the efforts to secure the free navigation of the waters of the valley, and urged persistency until the object was accomplished.

The Resolutions Adopted.

Gen. Moorhead thought the resolutions were just exactly such as should emanate from the meeting, and moved their adoption, which was seconded by Mr. Dravo.

The Pilots Protest.

Mr. Sweitzer then read the protest, in the shape of a preamble and resolutions, adopted at the meeting of pilots on Monday, and published in yesterday's Commercial, and on motion of Mr. Dravo, were adopted by the meeting.

The Committee to the Commercial Convention.

Mr. Dravo said the committee authorized in the resolutions submitted by him, contemplated as the correspondence committee, to act with the Commercial Convention now in session at Cincinnati. He said Gen. Sweitzer and Capt. Bigley had allowed their names to be used for that purpose, as delegates to that Convention. He moved that W. D. Moore, Esq., be appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Capt. Bigley's decease from this meeting. He was fully acquainted with the questions, and would be a valuable delegate. The motion was agreed to in a terrible manner.

The motion was unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

THE NEGLEY-COMMERCIAL LIBEL SUIT.

Proceedings Before Alderman McMasters Yesterday—The Prosecutor not Appearing the Case is Dismissed at His Costs.

Yesterday, at 10 o'clock, was the time set for a hearing, before Alderman McMasters, in the libel suit brought by Hon. Felix C. Negley, against the Commercial, and at the appointed hour, the defendants, accompanied by their counsel, Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell, were present. They waited until half past two o'clock, when word was received at the office that Mr. Brown, one of the counsel for the other side was engaged in court, and Mr. Lambie, his partner, was employed taking depositions, and neither could attend. Mr. Hampton sent back word, that inasmuch, as the prosecutor was not present, and the defense ready, one or other of the attorneys must come, or he would only remain five minutes, and ask for a postponement of the hearing.

Mr. Hampton while insisting that one of the counsel should be present if only for a short time, said that he wished to do all in his power to meet Mr. Brown and Mr. Lambie.

A reply was soon after received that it would be impossible for either to attend, whereupon the case was dismissed.

Mr. Alderman—The defendants are under bail for a hearing, and they are ready to proceed with it. I understand that Major Brown is engaged in Court, and that the case is not reached. Mr. Lambie, his partner, was employed in taking depositions in the Negley libel suit.

Mr. Hampton—We are here to answer, and have been put to considerable trouble, but I will ask for the discharge of the defendants. If they are not prepared to come and meet us in the morning, I do not see any course but to discharge the defendants. Mr. Felix C. Negley is not here.

The Alderman—There is no prosecutor here, and if you ask for a discharge I shall have to grant it.

Mr. Hampton—If Mr. Brown or Mr. Lambie had come here and asked for a postponement, I would have granted it without hesitation, but I do not think it proper that these defendants be treated as they are, and I therefore ask that they be discharged.

The Alderman—I will endorse upon the information, "I, no prosecutor appearing, the defendants are discharged at his cost."

Run Over—A lady, whose name we failed to learn, was knocked down and run over by the Pike, Union avenue and Sandusky street, near yesterday morning, but fortunately escaped serious injury. The flesh on one of her hands was torn off, and she also received some slight bruises. She was conveyed to her home on Madison avenue and medical aid summoned.

Escaped from the Penitentiary.—Last evening between six and seven o'clock, two men, named respectively Meyers and Dunn, succeeded in effecting their escape from the Western Penitentiary. By some means they got out into the wall on the west side, and with the aid of a rope they reached the ground, and made good their escape. The police and authorities are ready on the other side of the river, and confident that they will soon be apprehended.

A Female Forger.

A few days ago Joseph Stappert, a resident of Troy Hill, was taken by surprise at being presented, by a man named Michael Weber, with a judgment note having his signature. The note was for one year, for the amount of one hundred dollars, and was dated August 20, 1869. Mr. Stappert said he had never drawn up the note and pronounced it a forgery. Every effort was then made to discover who was the forger, when suspicions fastened upon his wife, Catherine Stappert. Mr. Weber then repaired to the office of Alderman Bolster, and implicated Mrs. Stappert, who, it is said, had forged a number of other notes, and as Mr. Stappert has in his possession any amount of number of other informations will be made.

Another Fire.

A fire broke out yesterday morning between four and five o'clock in the Keg factory situated to the rolling mill of Messrs. Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., in Sharpsburg, which resulted in the total destruction of that building. The keg factory was separated from the rolling mill, and was a frame building. It contained a large amount of machinery used in the manufacture of kegs, all of which was destroyed. The firm have hose, and by bringing them into service, succeeded in saving the main building, although at one time it was feared that the efforts would be unsuccessful. The loss is estimated at about five thousand dollars, which is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

The Pollet Case.

The case of Henry Pollet, indicted for highway robbery on oath of Patrick Norton, was resumed at the opening of court. The prosecuting witness was not in attendance. Officer Drexler was called and testified that Wm. Pollet, a brother of the defendant, paid Norton twenty dollars in the Mayor's office after the arrest had been made, and before the hearing took place. The allegation of the District Attorney was that the prosecuting witness had been spirited away by the defendant or his brother in order to avoid a conviction. There was no evidence, however, that a robbery had been committed; and the jury, under charge of court, found a verdict of not guilty.

Judge Stowe, in view of the testimony in regard to the payment of money to Patrick Norton, ordered Wm. Pollet to give bail in one thousand dollars to answer a charge of spiriting away a witness, and that a bail bond be prepared and submitted to the grand jury.

Sentence of James Gonkle.

James Gonkle, convicted of keeping a disorderly house on Smithfield street, Sixth ward, and Sixth avenue, (in the basement,) was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and undergo an imprisonment of three months in the Workhouse.

Embezzlement Case Fitted for Trial.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. David B. Ferguson, indicted for embezzling some eighteen hundred dollars belonging to Joseph Zeigler, was fixed for trial on the fifth instant. Ferguson was collector of the city water rents, and on his official bond—was called for trial, but owing to the illness of Mr. Swartzwelder, counsel for the defendant, the case was fixed for trial on Thursday morning, at half-past nine o'clock.

Police Officers Charged with Assault and Battery.

Officers William Kelly and Hugh McMullen, were placed on Mayor Brush's dock, and arraigned on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Jacob Nied, husband of Margaret Nied—the alleged assault having been made on the wife. Mrs Neil testified that she was arrested by the defendants at the Fifth ward station, and struck by McClane with a mace; that she was dragged along the street in a rough and violent manner, and finally put in the station and hauled to the Mayor's office. The defendants proved that Mrs. Nied struck Officer Drexler; that she struck Mrs. McClane, wife of one of the defendants, with a stone, in the face, cutting her open, and that she was active in the act of hurling a large boulder at Mrs. McClane when she was arrested; that neither of the officers had a mace; that she resisted violently, and even scratched and bit one of the officers, and that force was used in the arrest than was absolutely necessary. The only point in the case was whether the officers had used unnecessary violence in making the arrest. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and that the prosecutor, Jacob Neil, pay the costs.

A Queer Larceny Case.

Susan Jackson was arraigned for the larceny of ten dollars, the property of George Anderson. The information was made by Mrs. Brown, at whose house the theft was alleged stopping. The prosecuting witness testified that the defendant, a girl of fifteen years of saleep; that while he was asleep Susan Jackson was seen "fooling" about his pocket, but was not so engaged. When he awoke he missed his money and threatened to "lick" the girl. Susan Jackson then turned. Mrs. Brown then used Susan for larceny. The defense set up was that George Anderson had given the girl the money, and had induced her to go to a house of ill-fame, but had refused to consummate the crime. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and that the prosecutor pay the costs.

Trial List for To-Day.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

Com. vs. Wm. Hamilton et al.
Com. vs. James McClelland.
Com. vs. John Rankin.
Com. vs. Ellen Sloan.
Com. vs. John Kobsen.
Com. vs. Mary Powers.
Com. vs. Mollie Brooks.
Com. vs. Charles Stein.
Com. vs. J. Smith.
Com. vs. John Little.
Com. vs. G. N. Tower.
Com. vs. Thomas Lee.
Com. vs. Frank Patterson.
Com. vs. Mary Hartell.
Com. vs. Mary Harriett.
Com. vs. Smith Elkins.
Com. vs. Mary Aunt.
Com. vs. Thos. Lingrove.
Com. vs. Thos. Connor.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

In the case of Smith vs. Collins, the jury found for the plaintiff the sum of $1,209.75.

Lee vs. Van Gorder et al. Action for ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff, $77 62.

Elliott vs. Bigham et al. A. H. Burns, executor of Alexander Burns, deceased. This was an action to recover amount expended in the support of the defendant, Bigham, while confined for plaintiff, $396 24.

James Gamble, surviving partner of Maffett & Old, vs. Andrew Ackley, Jonathan Gallagher and others, owners of the "McKinley Farm Oil Co." Action to recover $50 for extra officers' salaries, after which the Council adjourned.

Ask Your Grocer
For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. MWF

Bear in Mind.
When disease has undermined the health, and the physical system has become prostrated, a stimulant that will not only strengthen, but remove the cause, should be immediately resorted to. Mental depression is a fruitful source of the breaking down the constitution, and the ravages of this enemy to health are truly alarming. For all such maladies Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have been found unsurpassed. Its tonic and purifying properties operate directly upon the digestive organs, they remove the heavy, disagreeable feeling after eating, so often complained of by persons of a delicate temperament. As soon as digestion is restored, the patient finds the appetite increasing, and his general health improved.

Thousands of persons certify that it may be relied on in all cases of weakness or nervous debility, arising from dyspepsia or habits. The generality of Bitters are so disagreeable to the taste that they are objectionable to a weak stomach. Not so with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will be found mild and extremely pleasant. Balsamic plants, barks and roots contribute their properties to this remedy, and render it soothing and strengthening. Its basis is the purest spirit, and as a stimulant will be found unrivaled, containing no fusil oil, or any other deleterious element. The most careful and skillful chemists in the world, Messrs. Bitters, and pronounce them harmless. This is scientific testimony that will be endorsed by thousands of thousands who have experienced the preventive and curative effects of the great vegetable tonic. Ask your neighbor if he has used it, and if not, be induced to do so. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are sold by druggists and dealers generally.

SOUTH SIDE.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL

Monthly Meeting—Rates of Wharfage to be Established—Reports of the Treasurer and Other Officers—Miscellaneous Business.

The Council of the borough of Birmingham held a regular monthly meeting last evening, in the office of Burgess Salisbury, on Fourteenth street.

In the absence of Burgess Aughinbaugh, Mr. T. S. Bailey was called to the chair, and the following members were present: Messrs. Duncan, Redman, Schwarm, Oliver, Schneider, and Negley.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Reports of Committees.

The Gas Committee submitted a report setting forth that they were unable to get a reduction in the bills referred to them for gas furnished the street lamps. Accepted and filed.

The Police Committee reported a reduction in the rent of the market house, engine house and lock-up of $50 per annum heretofore. Accepted and filed.

Mr. Duncan, from the Ordinance Committee, presented quite a lengthy ordinance, establishing a rate of wharfage in the borough. After reading it over the Council decided that the wharfage about the same as it is in this city.

Mr. Duncan moved that the ordinance was laid over until the next meeting.

A Petition.

Mr. Duncan presented a petition from citizens owning property fronting on Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets and extending back to an alley in common, running from Bingham to Neville streets, and asking that said alley is in a filthy condition, and offering to pay such sums of money as it was worth to the stand and settled the matter. The petition was signed by twenty-two persons. The petition was referred to the Street Committee, with power to act.

Reports of Officers.

The reports of the various borough officers were then read, from which we make the following abstracts:

The Treasurer reported as follows:

To bounty fund account	$ 25 45
To weigh scales	439 94
To rent	200 00
To bills payable	2,000 00
To pavings	150 00
To sewers	1,000 00
To vehicle license	762 96
To market and wharf	3,480 34
	$12,467 43
By warrants paid to date	$9,628 92
By balance	$2,838 51
To Charles Evans, on account of wharfage	350 00
Total	$3,188 51

The receipts from markets during September were as follows; cash for butcher stalls, $340 00; vegetable stalls, $4 50; rents, $25 00; collections $7 60; gas, $7 25; total, 631 10.

Mr. Clingan, the Street Commissioner, reported disbursements during the month of September to the amount of $497 15; also whatever could not survive his lightness. He was removed to the residence of his brother, Wm. H. Scaife, 141 North avenue, where he died shortly after six o'clock. The deceased was apparently about fifty years of age, and was a blacksmith by occupation, having his shop at 117 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. The Coroner has been notified, and will hold an inquest this morning.

No Quorum.—The Board of Controllers failed to meet last night for want of a quorum, only twenty-one members answering to their names. Twenty-five members constitute a quorum. Another meeting is called for to-morrow evening, when it is hoped a quorum will be present.

ALLEGHENY.

Election of Officers—The members of Keystone Lodge, Odd Fellows, held a meeting last night in Siddon's Hall, on Rebecca street, for the purpose of electing officers. The following officers were elected: Captain, Joseph M. Krug; First Lieutenant, Harry A. Campbell; Second Lieutenant, James P. Stewart. Major McLanahan and Major Wm. P. Hunker were present and conducted the election.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

How Beautiful in Color.

And, besides, how delicious in flavor, is the Golden Wedding Rye Whisky, distilled from the best selected grain, by Jos. S. Finch & Co.

Beautiful

Are the mantel ornaments on exhibition at the Queen and Crescent Store, No. 84 Fifth avenue, No. 100 Wood street. Everything new and elegant in this line can be had here at the lowest rates.

Shallenberger's Pills

Cures the most obstinate cases of Fever and Ague. Try them. Sold by all dealers. 91 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Beware

Of cheap imitations, and buy your silver-plated ware from a reliable house. Silver has a standard value, and every one should know that cheap plated ware has very little if any silver about it. R. E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street, have their silver-plated ware, It always gives satisfaction in the using.

Every Farmer and Fruit Grower

Should send for our descriptive catalogue and guide to the flower garden and fruit culture, free to all applicants. Address Wilder's Western Fruit Company, New Castle, Pa., East Palestine, O., or Bloomington, Ill.

The Table Looks Splendid

When furnished with the elegant China and Queensware to be found in stock at the extensive importing house of Messrs. R. E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street. The house always take delicious, when served in Breed's *recherche* dishes.

Perfect-Fitting Shirts

Made to order, at Putnam's, 72 Fifth avenue, opposite postoffice. tf

Messrs. R. E. Breed & Co.,

Wholesale dealers in China, Queensware, etc., No. 100 Wood street, Pittsburgh, on exhibition a most extensive assortment of the choicest goods in their line, which they invite the special attention of the trade.

W. D. Duffey & Co.,
Merchant Tailors, No. 38 Fifth av., Pittsburgh.

The Eagle Drug Store and Public Dispensary, Corner of Penn and Thirteenth Streets.

The finest and freshest stock of drugs in the city. Dr. Heid, the proprietor, who acknowledges no superior in the profession, will personally superintends in person the making up of prescriptions. The store is open, and the public invited to call and test patent medicines, &c., is always fully, and the prices at the Eagle are very reasonable. tf

REMOVAL.
E. Edmundson & Son,
UPHOLSTERERS,
NO. 55 MARKET STREET.
LACE CURTAINS.
DEP LAINES, DAMASK and SATIN CURTAINS
LAMBREQUINS, of latest French Designs.
WINDOW SHADES and COLD SHADES.
FURNITURE of all kinds and MATTRESSES of all kinds on exhibition. Any one wanting a fine Spring Bed, we invite them to call and see our Upholstered Hinge Folding Spring Bed; no taking out